MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 OCTOBER 1982

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- A 6 October Iraqi military communique, cited by INA, announced that Iraqi forces "completely wiped out" Iranian forces in the Mandali region, describing the "counteroffensive" as the "fiercest and most violent." INA noted in another report that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn had supervised the operation. Another Iraqi communique, carried by INA, asserted on 5 October that the Iranian forces lost 2,540 dead and 12 tanks destroyed in the past 4 days of fighting near Mandali. The communique added that air attacks on Iranian targets scored direct hits. However, an Iranian military communique carried by Tehran radio claimed that Iran holds complete superiority over the central sector battlefields although fierce clashes still occur. Regarding reports that Sudan is prepared to send forces to aid Iraq, IRNA stressed that the Iranian forces are not frightened by the presence of troops from any country.

Hammadi Speaks at UN -- Speaking at a UN Security Council session on the Iran-Iraq war, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi reiterated Iraq's call for a peaceful solution and its acceptance of UN resolutions on the war, INA reported. He asked the UN Security Council to compel Iran to stop the fighting, which he said threatens the Gulf region. INA noted that a resolution was adopted calling for an end to the fighting.

Israel

Talks With Draper -- U.S. special envoy Morris Draper met with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon in Jerusalem to discuss plans for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. Begin's adviser Uri Porat said in remarks carried by Jerusalem television that both sides agree that Syrian and IDF troops should leave Lebanon simultaneously and according to a predetermined plan. However, Begin and Sharon insisted that the process begin with the removal of "terrorists" from Lebanon. Begin asserted that the PLO presence freezes the evacuation process and causes a threat to security. He also reiterated the need for security arrangements for southern Lebanon, Porat said. According to political sources cited by Jerusalem radio, Israel demanded that these arrangements be made in direct Israeli-Lebanese talks and that special status be secured for Christian Militia Commander Sa'd Haddad. The sources went on to say that Israel rejects multinational force patrols in southern Lebanon and that this time there must be an arrangement with the Lebanese, adding that the prospects for a peace treaty are dim.

On the U.S. position, the radio reported that the United States wants to concentrate on the removal of Syrian and IDF soldiers, and opposes Israel's demands for the PLO to leave first and for maintaining Haddad's status. A Jerusalem television correspondent claimed that the United States also promised to facilitate the PLO departure in coordination with the Lebanese Government and Saudi Arabia.

In another development reported by Jerusalem radio, Sharon told Draper Israel also demands that Syria return all IDF prisoners and kidnapped soldiers and supply reports on missing men before the IDF withdraws from Lebanon.

Sharon's Position -- Jerusalem television said Cabinet ministers feel that Sharon's status as defense minister is deteriorating as a result of criticism within the army and lack of confidence among IDF officers.

Lebanon

Security Situation -- The Lebanese Army arrested hundreds of young men during a massive search campaign in West Beirut for illegal immigrants, weapons and restricted materials, KUNA reported. A Lebanese police source cited in the report said the army had apprehended about 2,000 people. Meanwhile, a group calling itself the Lebanese resistance urged Lebanese to practice all forms of resistance, including violence, against the Israeli occupation, AFP reported. AFP confirmed that the group claimed responsibility for the 3 October ambush of Israeli troops near 'Alayh.

Al-Biqa' Situation -- Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio claimed that the Israelis attacked Libyan forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley early on 5 October.

Political Situation -- Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held consultations on the formation of a new government with delegations from Christian and Muslim parties and blocs, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, the Saudi ambassador delivered a message to President Amin al-Jumayyil from King Fahd, the radio noted. In remarks broadcast by the radio, the ambassador said Al-Jumayyil is welcome to visit Saudi Arabia any time.

Assassination Investigation -- The investigation into the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil has been completed and the results have been put at the disposal of the Phalangist Party Political Bureau, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Citing sources involved in the investigation, the radio said that all the elements of the crime will be made public and that the investigation revealed all the foreign sides which participated in the assassination.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad for talks with President Saddam Husayn, INA reported on 6 October. Earlier, 'Arafat said in an inteview with the London paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he will visit Jordan to inspect Palestinian forces and hold intensive discussions. The PLO leader stressed that a future Palestinian state should have special relations with Jordan. Earlier, the Jerusalem Arab paper AL-FAJR reported that Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan told a radio station in the Netherlands that the PLO is prepared to set up a federation with Jordan if and when a Palestinian state is established.

Iran

The Islamic revolution committees' publicity office announced in a statement broadcast by Tehran radio that revolution guards arrested or killed more than 30 high-ranking Mojahedin-e Khalq and Feda'iyan-e Khalq activists in Khuzestan.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO PROTESTS AID REDUCTION TO UNRWA DIRECTOR

JN051739 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] UNRWA's decision to suspend aid to some 400,000 Palestinian people in the occupied territories was the main topic of discussion at a meeting held in Amman today at the PLO office.

Present at the meeting on the Palestinian side were Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the Occupied Homeland Department; Dr Hanna Nasir, PLO Executive Committee member; and Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, the PLO Executive Committee's representative to Jordan.

Present on the UNRWA side was its director in Amman, John Tanner.

The Palestinian side voiced its apprehension at this decision and its political repercussions, stressing that the decision may constitute an indication that the United Nations has relinquished its moral, material and ethical commitments toward the Palestinian people and their just national cause. The Palestinian side asked the UNRWA director to reconsider this decision, which causes serious harm to the living conditions of a large sector of the people inside the occupied homeland.

YASIR 'ARAFAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO LONDON PAPER

PM051343 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by 'Abdallah al-Jafri in Jidda -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What are the most important results of your recent talks with King Fahd, which have been described as very important?

[Answer] In fact, the talks I had with His Majesty King Fahd were held in conditions that are of extreme importance both for the Palestine problem and the Arab nation. The talks were within the framework of the successful second Fes summit and the important resolutions adopted by this conference. The talks dealt with the critical conditions through which our nation is passing and the difficult challenges it is facing foremost of which are the situation in Lebanon and the Sabra and Shatila massacres. We also discussed the plans and initiatives that have been announced -- President Reagan's initiative, President Brezhnev's initiative and President Mitterrand's initiative in the Security Council. In the meantime the Arabs, together, have for the first time announced at the Fes confernce their "Arab plan," which is basically King Fahd's plan. Of course, there were other questions dealing with the Arab situation and the rapid and successive developments in the area. It was natural that all these matters should be the topic of discussion between myself and His Majesty King Fahd.

[Question] What agreements did you reach with King Fahd and officials in Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] I do not call them agreements. Rather, they were [common] views as a result of discussions with his majesty the king and the brother Saudi officials. Indeed, there were common views on many of the issues discussed.

[Question] On your recent tour of Arab countries did you discuss the question of establishing a Palestinian state, and what were the most important points you discussed with the Arab leaders?

[Answer] The question of a Palestinian government is currently in the Palestinian arena. Sometimes it dies down and other times it flares up. However, the purpose of my recent tour was to visit the localities where our military forces are stationed and to hold talks with our brothers in those and other countries regarding the Arab situation in general after the Lebanon war, the battle of Beirut and the Fes summit and its outcome.

[Question] How do you view future relations between the PLO and Jordan, and what will be the focal point of your coming talks with Jordanian officials following the recent developments?

[Answer] This is a current question. I met privately with His Majesty King Husayn at the Fes summit, but we did not discuss the matter. Rather, the talks dealt with the issues under discussion. I will be visiting Jordan in order to inspect the Palestinian forces and hold intensive discussions.

On this occasion I must recall a stand at the Rabat summit in 1974. This stand is mine and is on the record of the closed meeting at which the Arab leaders, including King Husayn, recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. On that day I told them at the closed meeting: The PLO believes in the importance and necessity of special (?distinguished) relations between the independent Palestinian state and Jordan. I cited many examples of such special and distinguished relationships, such as the relationship between Syria and Lebanon immediately following the end of the French mandate; that is, no customs and no exchange of ambassadors but a unified custom system. There was a special relationship between them. In this regard I also said: There are other examples, such as the Syrian-Egyptian formula or the Egyptian-Syrian-Libyan formula. It is essential for the Palestinian people to have such a strong relationship with the Jordanian people. Any leadership must take these fundamental matters into consideration while viewing the future.

I spoke no nonsense at the Fes summit. The Fes [presumably should read Rabat] summit, as you will recall, set up a four-man Syrian-Jordanian-Egyptian-Palestinian committee which met twice; after that its work stopped. I would like to point out here that it was not the Palestinian side but other parties that caused the stoppage of its work. Nor was it the Jordanian side, hence my reference to "other parties." I am only recalling this and refreshing the memory of certain people.

[Question] What is the story of the Al-Biqa' Valley, and will the Resistance withdraw its forces from northern Lebanon and Al-Biqa'?

[Answer] First, it must be understood that I am not prepared to carry out any Israeli decisions. This is impossible. I, from the standpoint of my Palestinian and Arab responsibility, am not prepared to answer this question as it is an Israeli question. I am not the Lebanese president who asked Philip Habib to "throw Sharon out" of the Presidential Palace so that he would not expose him. I am not Sarkis and I do not allow anybody to ask me this question as long as the Israelis occupy Lebanon.

[Question] In other words, you will answer this question only if Israel withdraws from Lebanon.

[Answer] I will answer it in part later.

NAYIF HAWATIMAH GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-KHALIJ

GF051520 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 4 Oct 82 pp 14, 15

[Interview with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, by AL-KHALIJ correspondent Juma' al-Lami in Damascus sometime in September]

[Excerpts] AL-KHALIJ: What is going to happen after the Beirut battle concerning: A. the command, political, military, information and cultural presence of the Palestinian Revolution, and B. national unity on the basis of modifying the PLO formula in the direction of developing all the Palestinian establishments in a way that safeguards their existence within the framework of their systems and not within the ideas of this party alone or that leader?

Hawatimah: After the Beirut battle, we will open the second phase of the longest Arab-Israeli war in the history of the Arab-Israeli struggle. The war has not yet ended and the field is still open to expand the armed, political and popular struggle against the Zionist invaders of Lebanon. There are national Lebanese forces with their weapons in the liberated areas around Al-Biqa' and in the north of Lebanon. There are also the organizations of the national Lebanese forces in the liberated areas that were occupied by the invaders, and with these forces there are Syrian troops in Al-Biqa' and in the north in addition to the camps of our people in these areas.

Therefore, we say that the second phase begins after the Beirut battle and will witness actions regarding the defense of every inch of the Al-Biqa' area and the north and continuation of patriotic operations in the heart and behind the enemy lines inside all occupied national Lebanese land. In light of the destiny and development of the second phase of the war, many things will be decided not only concerning the situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance but also concerning the situation throughout the entire Middle East.

The Zionist enemy, U.S. imperialism and many of America's Arabs want the second phase to end in submission to the U.S.-Israeli conditions which demand the exit of Syrian troops from Al-Biqa' and the north and the end of an armed Palestinian presence in all Palestinian camps so that the occupation troops can achieve their expansionist ambitions, gain access to all Lebanese land, subjugate Lebanon to a reconciliation agreement and normalize economic, cultural and political relations with it for the purpose of completing the second chapter of the Camp David accords.

For this specific reason, the invading troops violated all written pledges not to enter the south and Beirut after the departure of Palestinian troops from the bold and heroic city which had demonstrated great steadfastness before the invaders and stopped the Israeli assault during the first 3 months of the first phase of the war. The invaders had been trying to enter Beirut in order to annihilate the camps of our people, to perpetrate their widescale bloody massacres and to force Beirut to bow to the Israeli conditions. The United States blessed all this in spite of Philip Habib's written pledges on behalf of his administration that the Zionist troops would not enter Beirut.

Therefore, within 24 hours after the entry of the occupation troops into Beirut, there were many U.S. statements, foremost of which was the statement by Secretary of Defense Weinberger in which he said there was no significance to the entry of Israeli troops to Beirut.

This in itself is an encouragement to the occupation and expansionist conditions. However, after 48 hours the whole world realized that this assault had a specific task -- which contradicts what Weinberger said -- represented by the massacres in the camps, massacres of the Lebanese and the attempt to smash heroic Beirut. Now, through the occupation, Israel is striving to continue its expansionist acts thinking that after a while the world will forget about its barbaric crimes in Beirut and the camps, especially as the Arab reaction equalled the reactions of any other country in the world like Norway and Iceland, for example, and did not contain concrete and effective steps against the assault and its executors who carried it out with all arrogant, military, political and economic means.

Through the occupation, Israel strives to make the world forget about this massacre so that it can extend its expansionist acts to Al-Biqa' and the north. Therefore, we have to work from now on to confront the second phase of the war; otherwise, we will find the liberated Lebanese areas full of blood and full of invading tanks attempting to end the second phase of war by achieving all the enemy's objectives, dominating all of Lebanon, making it the second phase of the Camp David accords and imposing a reconciliation agreement on it. In this way Lebanon will be changed to a center of Israeli-U.S. conspiracies against the entire Arab world and not only against the national Lebanese and Palestinian issues.

The confrontation first requires strengthening of the fighting and struggling forces in Al-Biqa' and the north under the national Lebanese banner, to end the occupation without any limitations or conditions and to reestablish the unity of Lebanon, its Arabism, traditions and democratic achievements.

Second, the confrontation requires Syria's decision to confront the enemy and fight everywhere agaist the Israeli expansion toward Al-Biqa' and the north.

Third, the confrontation requires the national Lebanese forces and those who support it to be able to expand the fighting against the enemy everywhere in Beirut and in all the occupied Lebanese areas.

Fourth, confrontation requires an Arab position that can respond to the simplest means of confronting the occupation. This in itself requires concrete steps against U.S. imperialism such as halting oil supplies to it, withdrawing assets, recalling ambassadors and boycotting U.S. goods.

AL-KHALIJ: The 16th session of the Palestine National Council will be held shortly. Will new implemental and radical decisions be made during this session?

Hawatimah: We hope that the 16th session of the Palestine National Council will be held shortly. We are struggling for that. Also, we are working to have high on the agenda of the session a political, organizational and military criticism of the period between the 15th session and this session -- especially the war and what it has revealed to us, whether with regard to the domestic issues of the Revolution, or the Arab and international situation because we did not expect such a submissive and deteriorated Arab stand during which not only were the peoples inhibited, but also any pressure tactics against the United States to force it to check its sanguinary expansionist and strategic ally that invaded Lebanese territory and slaughtered the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples were inhibited.

We are working to have the National Council tackle all issues of developing our national unity and our military, political and popular action, wherever our people may be, through a network of Arab, provincial and international relations.

AL-KHALIJ: You did not personally attend the Fes summit. The participants came out with public and known decisions. To many observers Article Seven constitutes a predisposed recognition of Israel. Don't you think that intentions are to push the PLO into political action alone and within the current presentations?

Hawatimah: I did not personally attend the Fes summit although many suggestions by the Palestinian command leaned toward the participation of general secretaries of the Revolution's squadrons and the Executive Committee in the Fes summit. Our confidence in the Palestinian delegation which was formed from the Executive Committee and which comprised the main squadrons of the Resistance made us stay behind with the fighters and masses -- especially because we had already finished the first chapter of war and started a second one with all its issues requiring immediate action. The Fes summit decisions require faithful, revolutionary, national and political scrutiny. This scrutiny clearly shows that a large number of Arab capitals did not want the decisions on the eight points to be made at the summit. Most of the Arab capitals went to Fes in order to approve the Reagan plan and push all the Arab summit countries and the PLO toward the Reagan plan that was announced a few days before the summit was held.

The most prominent problem now is the same problem which cropped up [during the first phase of the Fes summit]. The ink with which the eight-point plan was written is still wet. King Hasan II pushed the Reagan plan and called for it. Indeed, he tried to confine the task of the three-member summit delegation which became a seven-member one to discussion with the United States. This shows that many ruling Arab capitals are not faithful to the Fes summit decisions which state that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people, the right of self-determination, an independent state, and the internationalization of conflict. They would rather in the next few weeks or months support the 'openness' of the Reagan plan. The statement made by King Husayn lately affirms this point. First he pointed out that the Palestinian cause is a Palestinian-Jordanian cause before it is an Arab one, thus making a clear hint that he is trying to release himself from his commitment to the Fes summit decisions. Second, he also referred to his call to hold negotiations with the PLO in order to establish relations on the basis of a federation between the Jordanian and Palestinian entities while the Fes summit decisions affirm an independent Palestinian state that has the right to discuss its relations with Jordan or any other Arab country without prior restrictions on the will of the Palestinian peoples to this legal and political form or any form or relations with neighboring Arab countires.

King Husayn's call is a call to dwarf the independent Palestinian state and change it into a Palestinian entity incorporated with the Jordanian entity within the framework of a federation. In that there is retraction and departure from the Fes decisions.

Third, in his statement King Husayn welcomed the Reagan plan and considered it a positive initiative with which Jordan and the Arab countries should deal while the ink of the Fes summit decisions is still wet -- ink which has penned another plan, different from the Reagan plan, focusing on the right to return, self-determination and an independent state under the administration of the PLO and on taking the issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict from the hands of the United States and putting them in the hands of the Security Council and international organizations comprising other nations.

AL-KHALIJ: There is an unsettled relationship between Syria and the Palestinian Revolution. I have learned that the Palestinian Central Council has discussed this issue during its latest meeting. Do you think that a similar position will be adopted by Syria following the recent events, especially now that the Israeli army is near Damascus?

Hawatimah: Certainly relations between Syria and the Palestinian Revolution do not always coincide because both the Palestinian Revolution and Syria have their own positions on the national and pan-Arab levels and have their own network of relations. Each has its own policy in dealing with the issues listed on the private and joint agenda. This was apparent before the war in Lebanon, as well as during the war.

Moreover, we in the DFLP, from our fundamental position in the revolution and the PLO, view these relations with an eye to fraternity, unity and democracy through which we insist on rectifying and purifying these relations of anything that might trouble them because the Palestinian Revolution, Syria and the Lebanese national forces are the concerned forces on the confrontation front of the Israeli-Arab conflict. This conflict is being waged with the sons of the Palestinian, Syrian and Lebanese peoples. Therefore, within this framework, we are keen to rectify and purify these relations in terms of the joint pan-Arab alliance in the face of the common enemy.

We are not with those who want to fish in the troubled waters of Palestinian-Syrian relations with the aim of sabotaging or destroying these relations so that our enemies can easily pass their plans and conspiracies. There is a great difference between sustaining these relations in terms of criticism out of care for the alliance and criticism with the aim of sabotaging this alliance in order to please a number of Arab capitals thousands of miles away from the confrontation front with the Zionist enemy.

AL-KHALIJ: Many Arabs have criticized the stand adopted by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front during the siege of Beirut. Do you think this forum is null and void or ineffective now?

Hawatimah: In that area, a clear distinction between genuine and false criticism is made. The Arabs who criticized the steadfastness front from their fighting positions inch by inch and position by position -- and we are among those -- have a full right to do so.

The steadfastness front had announced that it was established to be a confrontation front against Camp David, U.S.-Israeli-reactionary submissive solutions and in order to secure the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation unconditionally. We the fighters from the heart of the battle against the Zionist invaders have a full right to criticize the failure of the steadfastness front to meet its announced intentions as decided at its summit conferences. However, those Arabs who criticized the steadfastness front from the positions of submissiveness, defeat and succumbing to the United States, and from the positions of panic and fright caused by the Zionist invaders have said a word of truth to serve falsity.

They wanted to foment a general submissive atmosphere and the notion that nothing is useful, everything has collapsed, and that the Arabs have nothing except to capitulate to the conditions of the enemy front of U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and the dark forces in our region.

AL-KHALIJ: The Soviets were bitterly criticized by a number of Arab states. We want to know from you the facts of the negative and positive trends of the Soviet stance.

Hawatmah: In no circumstances should we lose the substance of our basic alliances. The Soviets, the socialist countries, the liberation and progressive forces and the nonaligned countries are all natural allies in the struggle of our people and the Arab nation, while U.S. imperialism is the biggest mortal enemy of our Arab nation. Israel would not have been able to do anything without U.S. military, economic and political support and the U.S. supply of all sophisticated tools of aggression. Therefore, whatever the opinions may be, we have to affirm that the Soviets, the socialist countries and the liberation forces in the world are natural and basic allies. Without these alliances, our Arab nation will be the only loser and will be a victim of the United States and Israel.

This actually happened with As-Sadat when he changed from an enemy to a friend and the friend to an enemy, thus becoming a hostage of the United States and Israel and unable to do anything other than respond to the conditions of these enemies. This is what happened and As-Sadat personally paid the price of his policies, which were aimed at smashing the international and regional alliances that support the struggle of our Arab nation.

It is to be recalled that during the siege of Beirut and before assaulting and occupying it, Eytan, the chief of staff of the Zionist enemy, said that it could not have been possible for his army to enter Lebanon without the Camp David accords and without isolating Egypt from the field of struggle. The Soviet Union was the first non-Arab country to recognize the right of our people to return to the homeland, their right to self-determination and to establish a national independent state and the first non-Arab country to recognize the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative. It established diplomatic relations with the PLO at the embassy level and offered much military, political and diplomatic assistance to all Arab struggle movements. We should always remember this bravely. We should also tackle things as they are.

Arab countries that establish relations with the Soviets and with the forces of liberation and progress often look at these relations from a tactical point of view and not within the framework of constant relations as is the case for example in relations between our Zionist enemy and the United States, which are governed by a constant strategy. The other Arab countries adopt hostile stands without justification or reason toward those who support the struggle of our Arab nation.

Our God says in His holy book: "Favor should be offered to relatives first." This necessarily stipulates that before criticizing friendly foreign countries we have to take those relatives to task. What can I ask from a friendly non-Arab country when the Arab stance itself is characterized by this degree of deterioration and defeatism?

When the Arab countries refrain from holding any form of foreign conferences during the war and refrain from taking any measures as well, not one of these relatives has the right to blame any friendly non-Arab force.

From the position of our endeavor to the alliances of local, regional and international struggle, we see that the Soviets and all the other friendly forces have been supporting the struggle of our Arab nation and Palestinian people against imperialism and expansionist Zionism.

PLF LEADER CALLS FOR 'LONG, FATEFUL WAR'

LD031136 Kuwait KUNA in English 1004 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 3 (KUNA) -- A Palestinian leader stressed in a press interview published here Sunday that the only effective Arab stand in confrontation with the Jewish state is opening the borders of the confrontation countries for the Palestinian fighters. Deputy secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front and its military leader, Abul 'Abbas, told "AL-QABAS" correspondent in Damascus that the only method of confronting the Zionist enemy is through mobilization of the Arab peoples in a long and fateful war.

He referred in this respect to the Beirut battle which represented the cohesion between the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement backed by the population. The Lebanese war has proven that any Arab country, even if its population is no more than a million can defeat the enemy's enormous war machine, the Palestinian official asserted and added that the Arab countries should allow the PLO [a] free hand in attacking Israel and at the same time arm their peoples.

Abul 'Abbas attributed the Arab regimes' silence since the outbreak of war in Lebanon to their reactionary policies, which he described as coinciding with the imperialist strategy.

The Palestinian leader warned that the Israeli siege of Beirut would recur in the whole region, adding that the Israelis' ambitions have become known to all. They wish to impose their hegemony over the whole region through dragging the regimes into unilateral settlements, he charged.

Abul 'Abbas said that the Zionist entity's main objective ever since occupying Palestine was not only the land but mainly the Palestinian people. He added that the Zionist scheme aimed at wiping out the Palestinian identity and cited the exodus of the Palestinians in 1948 following Israeli massacres against civilians and the subsequent creation of a Jewish state and liquidating the remaining Palestinian areas and people into the Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom and Egypt. The invasion of Lebanon was an escalation in that trend, the PLF deputy secretary general said, adding that the Zionist [word indistinct] forcing the Palestinian people into another exodus.

The Beirut battle was engineered to rob the Palestinian Resistance of its military presence together with that of their Lebanese national allies and at the same time to pressure the Palestinian independent decision into accepting [words indistinct] international initiatives to solve the question.

The Palestinian Revolution has [words indistinct] in its struggle against the Zionist forces, yet the freedom fighters have proved that they are capable of [words indistinct] the Israeli army equipped with the most sophisticated American weapons, he concluded.

KUWAIT

AMIR, SHAYKH SA'D ADDRESS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD051418 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 5 (KUNA) -- Kuwait's National Assembly resumed sitting Tuesday ending a summer recess that lasted a little over three months.

The fifth legislative session since election of the assembly in February last year was opened today by his highness the amir who delivered a short address in which he said the burden of Kuwait both internally and externally will intensify and complicate as life and events develop in the region and the world at large.

His highness praised the existing cooperation between the legislative and executive powers in meeting these responsibilities and expressed hopes that this cooperation for the benefit and welfare of Kuwait will continue to prosper.

He told the parliamentians that since the previous session of the National Assembly adjourned, the Arab world had seen magnified developments including the massive massacre of the unarmed civilians by Israel and attempts on the lives of Kuwaiti diplomats abroad. Some of [the] Kuwaiti diplomats escaped assassination and others were martyred as though the Arabs and Muslims are not suffering enough at the hands of their enemies and have decided to add interwars, conspiracies and assassinations, he said.

Refering to the internal situation, his highness said that some uncalculated rush for swift gains under the umbrella of the free economy of Kuwait led to the state to take a stand to save the national economy while at the same time protecting the society.

Speaker of the Assembly Muhammad Yusuf al-Adsani spoke after his highness thanking him for inaugurating the session and for his continued guidance and advice to the assembly in the performance of its national duty. He assured his highness that parliamentarians are fully aware of their sacred duty towards the nation and will always cooperate in close cohesion and understanding with the executive machinery.

Al-Adsani renewed allegiance to remain, and the assembly members, loyal to the higher interests and future and welfare of Kuwait recalling that his highness' encouragement will always be the motive and inspiration of the assembly.

The assembly clerk then read the amir's decree calling the assembly to convene in the fifth legislative session.

His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah As-Salim as-Sabah embarked on his session address by calling on the parliamentarians to acquaint themselves with the volume of the massive challenges confronting them at both the internal and external spheres.

At the external sphere, the Arab nation had witnessed a number of developments some of which prompt satisfaction but others are sorryful and regretful compelling added efforts and initiation of concern in addition to the exercise of maximum courage and responsibility, he said.

Kuwait played full share in the convening of the Fes Arab summit last month and persuasion of the Arab leaders to face the challenges confronting them with the sincerity and honesty demanded by the historic responsibility in tackling the causes of destiny collectively, Shaykh Sa'd said.

The bloody incidents to which the Palestinians and Lebanese were exposed in Lebanon have made our fears come true and revealed the fascist and aggressive nature of the Zionist expansionist schemes which do not only threaten the interests and rights of the Arabs but the whole world at large. The fears, of which we cautioned for a long time, threaten the noble human values of the civilized world and portray a hurried return of the catastrophes which the United Nations was created to guard against and save the world conscience its bitter memories, the crown prince and prime minister said.

Shaykh Sa'd said these bitter experiences are a warning, at both the Arab and Islamic levels, of the grave consequences of the division and disparity of these states and their favouring of their personal interests at the expense of the present and future joint interest of them all. They were also an unforgettable, "historic lesson" that the political, economic and military might of the Arabs is, in the end, their only guarantee for preserving the rights of the Arab and Islamic nation, he said.

[Words indistinct] with deep regret and anxiety the prolongation of the war between Iraq and Iran and repeat our appeal to the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respond to the numerous good offices to end the fighting. This war is draining energies that can be put to the Islamic causes of destiny specially after the Republic of Iraq has expressed readiness to achieve the just peace that gives each party its rightful share, Shaykh Sa'd said.

Referring to the Gulf, Shaykh Sa'd said the Gulf Cooperation Council summit ratified the economic agreement which Kuwait considers the most important ahievement and hopes to see it foster Gulf relations at the economic, trade and investment fields.

The crown prince and prime minister assured the parliamentarians that the government welcomes the viewpoint of the assembly that the government programme brought before them during the first session so that both the legislative and executive powers can cooperate in its implementation.

Your esteemed assembly has, in addition to the aforesaid, the task of looking into a number of internal issues headed by the government proposals for amendment of certain articles of the Constitution, he told the assembly.

Shaykh Sa'd then spoke about the stock exchange problem which he said was a shake that revealed the necessity of revising the methods of dealings which a few of the dealers exaggerated in. [sentence as received] Those few have transformed the market from its genuine nature to something different from the Kuwaiti community based on haste and exaggeration in seeking gains and uncalculated expansion despite repeated warnings from the authorities concerned.

The government did not hasten to intervene to contain the crisis but was obliged to protect the economic interests of its citizens, the crown prince and prime minister said. After extensive studies the government [words indistinct] a decree tackling the fundamental [word indistinct] of the crisis as the first step in rectifying the urgent part of the problem and shall not be used to protect the violators who will stand trial.

[Word indistinct] steps can be taken to reform the methods of dealing in the stock exchange and the legislations [word indistinct] govern these dealings. Shaykh Sa'd told the assembly that the anticipated steps will be taken in cooperation between the government and the assembly after entertaining the results of the decree.

Concluding his comments on the stock exchange situation, Shaykh Sa'd assured the parliamentarians that Kuwait's economy derives its strength from the abundancy of resources, investment planning, wise spending and strength of the economic institutions and the reputation it enjoys both locally and internationally.

These assets are still valued and firmly established in the Kuwaiti community, he said appealing to all parites to cooperate in shouldering [words indistinct] them for the welfare and prosperity of Kuwait.

[Words indistinct] stability of Kuwait and protection of citizens at home and abroad remains a national demand and a responsibility the government can not waive. The government is determined to face the situation with all the firmness required so as to put an end to the criminal attacks on the Kuwaiti diplomats abroad who, in utter self-denial, defend the causes of the Arabs and Islam, Shaykh [words indistinct].

He appealed, at the end of his address, to the parliamentarians to unite in defeating the challenges confronting the state both at the external and internal levels asking them to give a good example to the citizens in faithful cooperation. A sense of responsibility must surpass all other feelings and outweigh personal considerations in favour of the State of Kuwait and the national duty, the crown prince and prime minister said.

His highness the amir left the assembly at the end of Shaykh Sa'd's address. The assembly afterwards resumed sitting to attend to the business of the day.

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH RADIO COMMENTS ON SERVICES TO PILGRIMS

GF051346 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Hashim 'Abduh Hashim commentary]

[Excerpts] Because this country knows its great historic responsibility before the nation of Islam, and because this country's men at the highest levels are shouldering and fulfilling this responsibility, we have used all of our energy, effort and willingness to fully and comprehensively serve God's guests, His Royal Highenss Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and head of the National Guard, said during the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

The responsibility that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia shoulders before the Arab and Islamic nations exceeds all traditional limits and ascends above the level of interests, benefits or burdens that are usually born by states in exchange for each grain of sand that happens to be within their sovereignty and responsibility. Yes indeed, the anxiousness of this country to be equal to the trust that has been put on its shoulders stems principally from its absolute belief that the fate of the Islamic nation must unite, that its problems cannot be divided and that the emergence of some symptoms that may distort the Islamic action and weaken the links between its states are only passing summer clouds that must not influence goals or change the truth of historic commitments of the Islamic nation toward itself.

His highness the crown prince affirmed this fact when he spoke to the ministers about King Fahd's pleasure at the success that has been achieved, reflecting the spirit of responsibility that overwhelmed everyone because of their feeling that serving the pilgrims is the apex of this country's responsibilities and the apex of the responsibilities of this country's people. This commitment will continue forever, God willing, because our country knows how to bear its responsibility, how to protect it and how to sacrifice for the sake of fulfilling it.

If his highness the crown prince has extended the king's greetings to the Saudi people and his congratulations to God's guests in such a truthful and expressive way, it is because his highness realizes well that this people is the genuine Arab and Islamic family which knows how to participate in bearing burdens and shouldering responsibility at the highest levels.

Thus, his pleasure for what has been achieved is a natural reflection of the great interest in every Muslim human being who comes to this country. This is the interest that we will preserve and perform sincerely and truthfully.

YAR

YASIR 'ARAFAT SPEAKS IN HAJARAH 5 OCTOBER

GF051730 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at Martyrs' Square in Hajarah on 5 October -- recorded]

[Excerpt] O brothers, in making his plans, Philip Habib thought that by distributing revolutionaries throughout the entire world [words indistinct] nine countries, he could smash this revolution, but I see this will and determination in the eyes of my relatives and folks in the land of Dhi Yadin [ancient Yemeni commander] in the land of Yemen, in the land of Qahtan, in the land of Himya [ancient Yemeni tribes]. In your eyes, I see -- and God is witness to what I say -- the victory, the victory, the victory!

Yes, brothers, we know that the journey is long and hard. The bloodtoll which began in 1965 has not stopped. Let Philip Habib and his bosses Reagan and Begin hear me, let all their agents in the region hear me, their agents who speak Arabic and Hebrew, let them hear me very well: The bloodtoll and volcano that erupted through this revolutionary cohesion will not stop until Jerusalem is retrieved and this volcano will cause an earthquake which will destroy the enemies of the Arab nation and all the intruders in [words indistinct]. The land of Palestine, the land of Lebanon will remain Arab, Arab, Arab, Arab!

Yes, brothers, I say this because I know the meaning of this revolutionary cohesion between this revolution and that revolution. I say: one people and not two peoples, one blood in two veins; one people and not two peoples, one blood in two veins. The vein is the Yemeni-Palestinian vein of the same blood and of one people.

Makes Statement, Departs 5 Oct

GF060624 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution's forces, (?left San'a') last night following a 5-day visit to the Yemeni Arab Republic.

Yasir 'Arafat met with his Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and senior state officials during the visit. He also visited a number of YAR provinces and participated in the inauguration of some projects accomplished on the 20th anniversary of the glorious revolution.

Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress; the vice president; the prime minister; the chief of staff; the Cabinet and Consultative Council members; the standing committee of the General People's Congress; Brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee; Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in San'a'; Lt Col Abu Humayd, commander of the Sabra camp Palestinian forces in San'a', and a number of civilian and military officials and diplomats accredited to San'a' were in the forefront of those who bid farewell.

Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat made a departure statement in which he said: During this visit I met with the brother president leader in many sessions that tackled all issues pertaining to the Palestinian cause, especially following the Fes summit decisions and the massacres of Sabra and Shatila which were carried out by the Zionist gangs and their agents in Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] added: I also discussed with my brother and my comrade, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the current situations and developments in the region on all levels. I can say that these talks were positive, productive and constructive. He said: All views were not only corresponding but rather the same. We agreed that we will continue these talks at various different times. Struggler Yasir 'Arafat pointed out that among the issues he discussed with the borhter leader was the joint Palestinian-Yemeni mediation between Ethiopia and Somalia as assigned by the Fes summit. He noted that action in that direction will be taken soon. Concluding his statement, Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed his joy over visiting a number of provinces and meeting and talking with citizens in these provinces. He affirmed that such meetings enchance the feeling of affiliation and common origin which the Palestinian people will not forget.

SALAH KHALAF DEPARTS FOR ADEN 5 OCTOBER

GF060715 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the PLO Executive Committee and member of the Fatah Central Committee, left San'a' for Aden last night following a 2-day visit to the YAR. During the visit he accompanied struggling Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on his visit to Al-Hudaydah and Hajarah province. Khalaf also attended the popular pageant that was held in Hajarah city and took part in talks held between the Yemeni and Palestinian sides. Brother Abu Iyad was seen off at the airport by Brother Dr Ahmad al-Asfahi, minister of education; Brother Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in San'a'; and Lt Col Abu Humayd, the Sabra camp commander of the Palestinian forces in San'a'; members of the Palestinian community in San'a' and a number of officials.

MUBARAK MESSAGE ON OCTOBER WAR ANNIVERSARY

NC051812 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 5 Oct 82

["Text" of message issued by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on 6 October to mark the anniversary of the 1973 October war against Israel]

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and supreme commander of the armed forces, has hailed the officers and soldiers of the armed forces in a message [kalimah] he issued today [as received] on the anniversary of the great October victory.

President Mubarak said that on this day in 1973, the armed forces achieved the greatest glories of Egypt and scored its most splendid victories.

President Mubarak added that the legendary crossing [of the Suez Canal] on this blessed day was a crossing of the whole Arab nation to a new dawn, to which it can proceed proudly with uplifted head, dreaded and respected by the world.

President Mubarak said this colossal historic achievement by the Egyptian Armed Forces paved the inevitable path to peace. The completion of the liberation of the sacred Sinai on 25 April 1982 was a new achievement for the armed forces.

President Mubarak pointed out that the mission of the armed forces in times of peace is no less important and serious than during times of war, "because dangers still exist, trends are conflicting, events are continuing and the area, in the heart of which we live, is still subject to ambitions, plots and strife with all the importance this represents for the security and stability of the world."

The text of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's message follows:

In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate. My brothers and sons, the officers and soldiers; O faithful men of Egypt, protectors of the sacred soil and the glorious heritage, makers of civilization and bearers of the torches of light and freedom:

Your proud nation turns its eyes and hearts to each one of you with pride, appreciation and gratitude. You have achieved its greatest glories and scored its most splendid victories. You have written with your precious blood and sacrifices the brightest pages of heroism in its long history. Your nation, therefore, was dutybound to put you in the highest places of honor. You did well in carrying out the trust and the mission and in defending your country. You have always served as an example of devotion and sacrifice. You have always been in the forefront whenever the call was made to struggle for good, justice and the homeland, and you have always been a bright sign on the road of patriotism, honor and duty.

Since the dawn of history, the Egyptian military has been a school for true patriotism, a beacon for civilization and progress and a melting pot for men. It has been a school where minds and hearts have agreed on the love of the homeland and selfless devotion to it, and on faith in God and His teachings, adherence to right, the ending of evil and the repulsing of aggression.

Throughout the ages, the Egyptian fighter has been characterized by profound historic awareness, a comprehensive understanding of the taks of mankind, which God put on this earth, the unique ability to view war as a means for achieving peace and a means we resort to not in order to realize ambitions and expansionist aims at the expense of others, but to impose respect for right and duty, adherence to legality and justice and to safeguard the national achievements and what is sacred.

It was the will of Almighty God to crown your magnificent human struggle in those glorious days in October 1973 when you waged the great liberation battle with faith in God, loyalty to the homeland, readiness for martyrdom and faithfulness to the people who pinned their hopes on you and turned their eyes to you, entrusting you with the greatest and noblest mission -- the liberation of the soil of immortal Egypt, which is to us all like the holy valley in the Sinai. You fulfilled your mission. Your performance was magnificent. The precious Sinai sand witnessed the greatest epic of heroism and sacrifice in the history of mankind. With your steel will and absolute loyalty to the homeland you were able to achieve miracles and exceed all expectations and to destroy within a few hours the myth of backwardness and defeatism. Your legendary crossing on this blessed day was a crossing of the whole Arab nation to a new dawn, to which it can proceed proudly with uplifted head, dreaded and respected by the world.

Destiny willed that I should be one of you in this immortal procession, closely feel the enormity of the sacrifices that all of you have made and in which those who fell in the field of honor and thosewho picked up the banner to their right are equal, and see the overflowing stream of the unique stories of heroism that the pens and newspapers did not record but will remain eternally engraved in the annals of history in letters of light.

Your tremendous historic achievement was the road that had to be followed to establish peace, because peace -- which is a human and ethical commitment before being a national and patriotic goal -- can only be established in circumstances of equality of strength, the existence of the ability to impose respect for rights and abidance by duties and the creation of a sound psychological atmosphere in which each side realizes that aggression does not benefit, that balance cannot be established under circumstances of occupation and ambition and that the acquisition of rights and the liberation of land are an indispensable condition for the realization of a creative coexistence among nations and peoples.

On this premise, the completion of the liberation of the sacred Sinai on 25 April 1982 was a new achievement that you added to your accomplishments in October 1973, and by which you proved the unity of the march toward the sublime national goals, whether through war or peace or through armed conflict or political struggle.

Therefore, your mission in time of peace is no less serious or important than that during time of war, because dangers still exist, trends conflict and events continue. The area, in the heart of which we live, is still exposed to the ambitions, plots and intrigues with all the importance it represents to the world's security and stability. The objective factors for deterring the aggression and strengthening the edifice of peace can only be made available by strengthening Egypt's defensive ability and developing the combat efficiency of its armed forces, and by enabling them to assimilate the most modern in the military art -- armaments, training and organization. This is something to which we are all committed. We pledge to provide all opportunities to realize it, because it is the cornerstone for the success of every national effort and for the protection of all the gains we achieved through bitter struggle and sacrifices.

You are the pride of the past, the solid base of the present and the great hope of the future. Proceed with blessings. If God helps you, none can overcome you. [Koranic verse]

MUBARAK COMMENTS ON VARIOUS ISSUES AFTER NDP MEETING

NC051950 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] During his meeting today with National Democratic Party [NDP] leaders from the governorates of Cairo, Al-Jizah and Alexandria, President Husni Mubarak discussed the housing, reconstruction and utilities plans. The president said today's meeting is part of the periodic meetings with the party's leaders. He added that he will pay surprise visits to government hospitals in the governorates. He demanded that the party's leaderships form societies in the various quarters to collect donations for repairing schools and hospitals.

In the foreign policy field, President Mubarak demanded that the Palestinian Resistance exploit international sympathy, because this is an opportune time to do so.

Following the meeting, Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information, said the purpose of these meetings is to hold consultations so the decisions that are made will reflect the people's feelings. He said the president has asked the People's Assembly that each ministry prepare a timetable for its projects.

Safwat ash-Sharif added that the state is preparing a plan to solve the housing problem, taking into consideration its responsibility for popular and middle class houses only.

Answering reporters' questions after the meeting, the president answered a question on King Husayn's visit to Cairo. He said: This report is completely baseless.

Answering a question on the Iraq-Iran war, the president said: We are against this war.

On Egypt's and Sudan's support, President Mubarak said: We have discussed nothing connected with Sudan during this meeting. [sentence as heard]

Regarding the writing of Egyptian history, the president said: This history belongs to this country. Accuracy must be observed in everything that will be written and this must be linked with our social and economic circumstances.

Further Report

NC051523 Cairo MENA in English 1515 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, Oct 5 (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak said that Egypt was against the fighting between Iraq and Iran because any fighting was detrimental to the whole area.

This was declared by the president in reply to queries by reporters following his meeting today with the National Democratic Party leaders in the governorates of Cairo, Alexandria and Al-Jizah.

Regarding Sudan's decision to support Iraq militarily to face the Iranian aggression, President Mubarak said the Sudan took that decision itself and there had been no discussion about it.

President Mubarak said there will be a small celebration tomorrow and wreaths of flowers will be laid on the unknown soldier's monument and the tomb of the late President Anwar as-Sadat as part of the October 6 celebrations.

"There will be another ceremony on October 7 on the anniversary of As-Sadat's death," the president added.

In reply to a query about reports that King Husayn of Jordan would visit Cairo shortly, President Mubarak said that he had read foreign news agency reports about that.

'ALI SAYS ISRAELI ACTIONS BLOCKING PEACE EFFORTS

NC051901 Cairo MENA in English 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, October 5 (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that the Israeli aggression on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples represent a dangerous setback to the peace efforts which Egypt tried to build during the last years.

He said in a speech delivered before the delegation of American businessmen currently visiting Cairo that peace has to be comprehensive and to accomodate all peoples and states of the region.

"In order to endure, we are convinced that peace should not be partial. It is not in our opinion the proper solution to the problems of the Middle East, it would only lead to the extension of the conflict in time and space, he added. [sentence as received]

He further said peace should not reflect the weight of conquest, because to do otherwise it is as if to call for a military armistice in order to allow the grieved party a period of preparation for the resumption of the fighting.

He asserted that peace must respect the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their inalienable national right for self-determination.

Hasan 'Ali told the American businessmen that Egypt's endeavors for the resolution of the Palestinian problem have been blocked by a sequence of Israeli acts in flagrant violation of the Camp David agreement.

"Israel has persisted in commiting actions that cause the autonomy talks and the establishment of a self-governing authority for the Palestinians a grave and tremendous damage," he went on to say.

The Israeli Government, he said, expedited the building of new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, in escalating the repressive measures against the Arab population, in dismissing mayors and elected councils, in expressing a vehement opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian entity, and last but not least in evading the need to introduce confidence-building measures in the occupied territories aiming at encouraging the Palestinian population to participate in the peaceful process and make the atmosphere conducive for peace.

'Ali reviewed Egyptian efforts for realizing peace in the area during the last fifteen years. "This option for peace was manifest in our acceptance of Security Council Resolution 242 and in the Egyptian proposals that were made in 1971 when Egypt offered the reopening of the Suez Canal to international shipping and trade in return for a partial Israeli withdrawal from the banks of the canal and in the context of a comprehensive settlement to be negotiated and implemented in stages."

He also referred [word indistinct] proposals [words indistinct] during the climax of the battle to have an international conference convened with the participation of all the parties concerned in the conflict to negotiate a final peaceful settlement.

And last, 'Ali said, the As-Sadat great initiative was another demonstration of Egyptian efforts exerted for a peaceful settlement.

Hasan 'Ali clarified that when Egypt opted to make peace, this was not due to feeling of weakness, but it was done through a deep conviction of the necessity to establish peace.

He added that Israel has violated the letter and spirit of her undertakings according to these agreements when it committed in the span of two years a number of breaches to the idea of making peace, such as her attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, her annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and Arab Jerusalem, her violation of the Lebanese territory and her insistence on calling for a Palestinian state in Jordan.

Hasan 'Ali expressed hope that the proposals presented by American President Reagan and the Arab states would be given a fair opportunity on the part of the Israeli Government, who rejected them out of hand.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI RELATIONS

NC022026 Cairo MENA in English 2010 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, Oct 2 (MENA) -- An expanded meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry this evening with experts on Middle East affairs, Israeli affairs and Palestinian, Arab and economic affairs attending to discuss and evaluate the Egyptian-Israeli relations extensively and in detail.

The meeting, which was presided over by Ambassador ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, was attended by Vice-Rear Adm Muhsin Hamid; Ambassador Ismat Rida, Egyptian-Israeli relations department director; Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada who has been recently recalled to Cairo for consultation; ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, missions department director; Ambassador Hassan 'Abd al-Hadi, legal department director; Ambassador Mukhlis Jibbah, economic department director; and Ministers Plenipotentiary Ihab Wahbah, Munir Zahran and Mahmud 'Uthman.

During the meeting, a comprehensive evaluation of the Egyptian-Israeli relations was made covering all their aspects, especially in the light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent events and bloody massacres in West Beirut.

The evaluation also dealt with Israel's recent attitudes which are considered to be an obstacle on the road towards peace efforts.

The evaluations also covered the results of the contacts Ambassador Sa'd Murtada conducted with the Israeli officials directly before coming to Cairo.

The conferees meeting under Ambassador ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid will prepare a comprehensive and detailed report during the coming two days in preparation for submitting it to Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali who has given this assignment to them.

MUBARAK TO VISIT SUDAN NEXT WEEK, SIGN CHARTER

NC031756 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) -- The Sudanese Government and people are preparing to receive President Husni Mubarak, who will pay a 2-day visit to Sudan next week during which he and President Numayri will sign the Egyptian-Sudanese integration charter.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 862

JN051712 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA) -- As a result of their attempts to cross the Iraqi border in the area opposite Mandali, the Iranian forces lost 2,540 dead and a great number of wounded and captured. Communique No 862 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command this evening says that, over the past 4 days, Iraqi forces destroyed 12 Iranian tanks, 28 vehicles, 11 106-mm guns, 7 excavators and 10 hardware stockpiles. The communique says that planes of the Iraqi Air Force attacked Iranian positions and concentrations in the central sector of the front today, scoring direct, effective hits. Columns of smoke and flames were seen rising from the Iranian targets that had been hit. Our planes returned safely to base. The communique also says Iraqi helicopters attacked Iranian positions and concentrations today, scoring direct hits and returning safely to base. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 862 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Each day that passes during this war imposed on our proud country, the Iraqis prove that they have rights and are continuing their valiant battles to restore these rights. The ruling clique in Iran, on the other hand, continues to prove their racism and their indulgence in evil and charlatanism. The results of the fighting are as follows:

1. Our daring units pounded enemy positions and units in the central sector of the front, inflicting losses on them in men and equipment. As a result of their attempts to cross the Iraqi border in the area opposite Mandali, which were utterly smashed, the Iranian forces lost, over the past 4 days, 2,540 dead, a large number of wounded and captured and 12 tanks, 28 vehicles, 11 106-mm guns, 7 excavators and 10 hardware stockpiles destroyed.

2. Our daring air force planes today attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the central sector of the front, scoring direct and effective hits. Columns of smoke and flames were seen rising from the stricken Iranian targets. All our planes returned safely to base.

3. Our helicopters carried out successful attacks today against enemy positions and units in the central sector of the front, scoring direct, effective hits and returning safely to base.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 October 1982

Communique No 863

JN060938 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0745 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Communique No 863 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. But God doth support with His aid whom He pleaseth. In this is a warning for such as have eyes to see. [Koranic verses]

Great Iraqi people, brave heroes of our armed forces in all the operational sectors and wherever you may be, sons of the glorious Arab nation everywhere: Justice is synonymous to its defenders and so is honor. Wherever there are zealous men there is chivalry. Such are the qualities which the sons of the glorious Arab nation and the devout Iraqis have abundantly displayed throughout the ages and whenever the occasion arose.

The sons of Iraq, led by their great army, have splendidly displayed these qualities in 3 years of bitter fighting, during which they defended justice and its owners and wiped out the shame of weakness which penetrated the weak hearts. It is with such spirit that they fought heroic battles as they entered the third year of fighting against the suspect and evil enemy, which is motivated by old hatred and complexes that dominate certain agents in Persia against the Iraqi people and the glorious Arab nation.

Great Iraqis, O sons of the immortal Arab nation: This is how your sons in brave Iraq have stood like a solid barrier against the evil winds and changes blowing from Iran. This is how they firmly, determinedly and honorably defend great Iraq and its new national, pan-Arab and humanitarian mission as well as the principles and honor of the Arab nation and its men. Although motivated by earthly principles and values, they still strongly depend on the heavenly doctrines and the sublime values of our forefathers who made great sacrifices to spread the mission of those values to the furthest corners of the globe. It is with this spirit that the Iraqis are achieving victory against the suspect aggressors in the regime of charlatan Khomeyni and his collaborators. Thus, they achieved a great victory in the most ferocious major battle they fought last night and this morning.

The glorious Iraqis beat off the aggression of the criminal Iran regime that began at 2230 last night with the aim of crossing the international border along the front of the operational sector in the Mandali area. O great Iraqi people: The invading force was completely wiped out. Only those who fled the battlefield or fell captive have escaped. At any rate, they numbered only a few of the invading force of Iranians, who are stricken by this rotten and suspect regime. God is great and glory to great Iraq and its heroic army. God is great and might and glory to the honest sons of the Arab nation. Death and disgrace to charlatan Khomeyni and his criminal and expansionist collaborators.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1982

SADDAM HUSAYN PAYS VISIT TO BATTLEFIELD

JN060836 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0820 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, arrived in the II Army Corps operational sector early this morning after learning of the treacherous offensive of the Mandali sector last night. The president was received by Staff Gen 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, army chief of staff; the assistant chief of staff for operations; the commander of the II Army Corps; and ranking officers of the corps.

After assuring himself of the corps' condition following the crushing and the complete wiping out of the treacherous offensive, the leader president returned to Baghdad.

SADDAM HUSAYN SUPERVISED COUNTEROFFENSIVE

JN060904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA) -- INA has learned that President Saddam Husayn supervised the operations of the successful counteroffensive launched by Iraqi forces against the Iranian forces that tried to cross Iraq's international border in the region of Mandali.

During his visit to the II Army Corps units in the central sector at dawn today, President Saddam Husayn was briefed on the military situation and the successful offensive in completely wiping out the invading forces.

PLO'S ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD FOR TALKS

JN060848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived here at dawn today heading a delegation on a visit to Baghdad.

In an arrival statement, 'Arafat told INA that he will discuss with President Saddam Husayn and Iraqi officials the fateful and grave circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing in the wake of the current developments in the area and the Beirut massacres.

The delegation accompanying 'Arafat consists of Muhammad Abu Mayzar, official in charge of Fatah's foreign relations department, and Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

'Arafat was received at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister; 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member; 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Iraq; and the director and members of the PLO office.

FUNERAL HELD FOR FORMER PRESIDENT AL-BAKR

JN051409 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA) -- The body of the late Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, former president of the Republic of Iraq, was buried today. A solemn official funeral was held for the late leader. Heading the funeral were Michel 'Aflaq, secretary general of the Ba'th Party, President Saddam Husayn and King Husayn of Jordan.

HAMMADI ADDRESSES SECURITY COUNCIL ON WAR

JN051142 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 5 Oct (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here last night with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The INA correspondent here has reported that the meeting immediately followed the UN Security Council's session, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution calling on both Iraq and Iran to observe a cease-fire and cease all military operations. The correspondent said the discussions during the meeting centered on finding the practical means to put the Security Council resolution into action. It was agreed to support all the UN efforts to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war by peaceful means, including the efforts of UN envoy Olof Palme.

It is to be recalled that the UN Security Council held a session last night at Iraq's request to discuss the grave effects resulting from the recent Iranian offensive against Iraq. At the end of the session, the council adopted a resolution which called anew for immediately observing a cease-fire and terminating all military operations. The resolution once again called for the withdrawal of the two sides' forces to the recognized international borders. The resolution welcomed Iraq's readiness to cooperate in implementing the UN Security Council Resolution No 514 and called on the Iranian regime to respond and implement the aforesaid resolution.

In his address at the session last night, Dr Hammadi reiterated Iraq's readiness to come up with an honorable and peaceful solution to the conflict with Iran. Dr Hammadi pointed out that Iran's threat is not only directed at Iraq but also at the Arab nation and the Arab Gulf states in particular. He also said that Iran's threat is bound to jeopardize world security and peace.

Dr Hammadi explained Iraq's peaceful stand and its acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 479 and 514 -- a stand which runs completely contrary to the Iranian stand and the Tehran rulers' intransigence.

He added that the Tehran rulers had turned down all direct and indirect appeals and continued their aggression to achieve their expansionist designs in the region, stressing that all historical documents have testified to this fact. Dr Hammadi said that the Iranian slogan under the shah was the playing of the police role in the area, but their slogan under Khomeyni is the export of the revolution.

Dr Hammadi said that Iraq has proved its good intentions and desire to establish security and peace and has responded to all peace appeals and international mediation calls. He compared Iraq's stand and good intentions with the stand of the Iranian regime, which is similar to the Zionist stand in violating the UN Charter and flouting all UN resolutions.

He added that exactly 1 day after the adoption of Resolution No 514, namely, on 13 July 1982, the Iranian forces launched a widescale offensive on the Iraqi territory east of Basra. The Iranian forces then launched four major attacks on the same area during the period 13-29 July. All this was followed by a new offensive on the township of Mandali last week. However, all the Iranian attacks were crushed and any future attack will face the same tragic fate.

Dr Hammadi touched on the calls made by the Arab states and the world at large to put an end to the war, on the collective Arab stand during the Fes summit and on the assertion made regarding the collective Arab defense pact.

In conclusion, Dr Hammadi called on the Security Council to take all effective measures to compel the Iranian regime to stop its war on Iraq, and to avert any deterioration of the region's peace and security.

HAMMADI MEETS WITH SHULTZ IN NEW YORK 5 OCT

JN060953 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 6 Oct (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here last night with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The INA correspondent here said that talks during the meeting centered on developments in the Palestinian problem and the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Dr Hammadi stressed the importance of U.S. recognition of the PLO in its capacity as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the need to allow the Palestinians to practice their right to self-determination and return to their land. Dr Hammadi reiterated Iraq's commitment to the UN Charter, which calls for solving the Iraqi-Iranian conflict by peaceful means.

Dr Hammadi asked the U.S. official to take the necessary measures to prevent the arrival of U.S. weapons to Iran via the Zionist enemy since this has been a factor prolonging the war between Iraq and Iran.

INA: LIBYAN AIRLIFT TO TEHRAN BEFORE OFFENSIVE

JN051819 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] London, 5 Oct (INA) -- Well-informed sources told the INA office here today that three large Libyan transport planes employed in transferring equipment and bound for Tehran were seen refueling at Damascus airport 1 week before the recent Iranian offensive against the central sector of the war front. The sources said that they had obtained this information from persons employed at the Damascus international airport.

It may be mentioned that the newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reported today that an Arab state resumed an airlift of arms and equipment to Iran 1 week before the recent Iranian offensive.

AL-QASIM ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 5 OCTOBER

JN052146 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations -- Jordan today called for supporting the initiative adopted by the 12th Arab summit conference that convened in Fes last month and calls for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

In a speech at the UN General Assembly today, Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim said the 12th Arab summit conference initiative conforms with the peace framework adopted by the international community. Al-Qasim said that Jordan calls on the international community to support this initiative and to work for its implementation because it constitutes an historic opportunity which has been welcomed by the world at large, with the exception of Israel. Al-Qasim said that the world at large must grasp this unique opportunity to establish a just peace and a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM IRAQ 5 OCTOBER

JN051232 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] With God's care and protection, His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland this afternoon after a 2-day visit to Iraq, during which he had talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the military situation in the battlefield in light of the new Iranian offensive and on the current Arab situation.

His Majesty King Husayn, along with President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people, today participated in escorting the late Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, who passed away yesterday, to his final resting place in Baghdad. His majesty offered condolences to President Saddam Husayn, Iraqi officials and the family of the deceased.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES MOROCCAN ENVOYS, MESSAGE

JN051858 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace this evening Ahmed Bensouda, political adviser to King Hassan II, and Gen Ahmed (ad-Dulaymi), director of the office of King Hassan II's escort officers.

The two Moroccan envoys conveyed a message from His Majesty King Hassan II to His Majesty King Husayn dealing with the working plan of the seven-member committee stemming from the Fes summit conference, of which Jordan is a member. The working plan deals with the intention to discuss the Palestinian cause with the UN Security Council's permanent member states.

Present at the meeting were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, 'Amir Khammash, minister of court; Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and the Moroccan ambassador in Amman.

The two Moroccan envoys arrived in Amman this evening on a short visit to Jordan.

AL-WAZZAN BEGINS CONSULTATIONS ON NEW GOVERNMENT

NC051840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] At the Chamber of Deputies in Mansur Palace this afternoon, Prime Minister-designate Shafiq al-Wazzan began consultations with the parliamentary blocs on the formation of the new government. At 1500, he received Speaker Kamil al-As'ad to learn his views on this subject. Following the meeting, Speaker al-As'ad said: We believe this government has a basic task and must act along two parallel lines. The first is that it should work to end the Israeli occupation, dispense with all non-Lebanese forces present in Lebanon as quickly as possible and exploit the appropriate international atmosphere, whether in regard to the international will or the world's interest in Lebanon and its case. The second line is domestic action, which is summed up in building a truly capable state that ensures true legality in its various concepts and contents and provides stability for the citizens. The government must be a working team unified in its visions, aims and stands toward the means for achieving these objectives. We expressed our hope to the prime minister-designate that the new government will be parliamentarian.

At 1530, the prime minister-designate received a delegation of the democratic reform deputies bloc, which included Deputies Anwar as-Sabbah, Hamid Dakrub, Ra'if Samarah, Munif al-Khatib and 'Ali al-'Abdallah. Following the meeting, Deputy as-Sabbah said: We called for a homogeneous working team unified in its vision not only for building Lebanon but also for confronting the pending grave issues.

At 1600, Prime Minister al-Wazzan received the National Liberal Party deputies bloc represented by Deputies Camille Sham'un, Nadim Nu'aym, Pierre Dakkash, Michel Sassin and Nadim Salim. Sham'un said: We want a government whose members will have the following qualifications: morals, science, expertise, fortitude, a feeling of duty and a spirit of responsibility. Asked if he had nominated anyone from the National Liberal Party bloc to participate in the government, Sham'un said: We told Prime Minister al-Wazzan that the National Liberal Party deputies have all these qualifications.

At 1630, the prime minister-designate received former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam's bloc represented by Deputies Muhammad Yusuf Baydun and Dr Jamil Kibbi. Deputy Kibbi said: We called for an expanded government in which each minister will have a portfolio.

At 1700, the prime minister-designate received the Zahlah and western Al-Biqa' deputies bloc represented by Deputies Joseph Skaf, Salim al-Ma'luf, Michel Ma'luli, Salim Ad-Dawud and Husayn Mansur. Following the meeting, Minister Skaf said: We expressed readiness to participate in the government, but we nominated no one.

At 1730, Prime Minister al-Wazzan received the Sunni deputies bloc represented by Deputies Talal al-Mir'abi and Dr Zaki Mazbudi. Following the meeting, Mazbudi said: We called for an expanded national union government in which each minister will have a portfolio and which will be overwhelmingly parliamentarian.

At 1800, the prime minister-designate received the Phalangist deputies bloc represented by Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Edmond Rizq, George Sa'adah, Louis Abu Sharaf and Dr Rashid al-Khuri.

The prime minister-designate will conclude the first round of his parliamentary consultations at 1830 today when he receives the northern bloc represented by Deputies Rene' Mu'awwad, Father Sim'an ad-Duwayhi and Fu'ad Ghusn.

Cabinet Formation Discussed

NC051920 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister-designate Shafiq al-Wazzan ended the first round of his parliamentary consultations to form a new cabinet at 1900 today. Today, Al-Wazzan successively received Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, the deputies of the democratic reform front, the liberal deputies faction, the western Al-Biqa' and Zahlan deputies faction, the Sunni deputies faction, the Phalangist deputies faction and the Ash-Shamal deputies faction. Al-Wazzan will resume his consultations tomorrow.

Asked about the results of his consultations, the prime minister-designate said: I will not give a full assessment of the outcome of these consultations as long as we are still in the middle of consultations. He denied that there are obstacles blocking the formation of the new cabinet.

Government sources have pointed out that Prime Minister-designate al-Wazzan will decide the form of government in light of the consultations. These sources expect the new cabinet to include 18 or 22 ministers and that Prime Minister al-Wazzan will not assume any other ministerial portfolio in addition to his post as prime minister. The sources also expect that the new cabinet will include four ministers from outside the Chamber of Deputies.

INVESTIGATION INTO AL-JUMAYYIL'S DEATH ENDS

NC051314 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1145 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The official investigation into the assassination of President [-elect] Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil was completed today. The investigation file has been put at the disposal of the Lebanese Phalangist Party Political Bureau.

The perpetrator of the crime, Habib ash-Shartuni, will make a confession during a press conference at an unspecified date.

Sources involved in the investigation have stated that the information leaked about the investigation process is true except for some details. The sources said the investigation, which ended at noon today, has revealed all the foreign sides that participated in the assassination. The sources added that all elements of the crime have been compiled and will be made public soon. According to the investigation authorities, it is no longer permissible to conceal information from the citizens, because that would create confusion and ambiguity about the subject.

HUNDREDS OF 'FOREIGNERS' ARRESTED IN BEIRUT

LD051434 Kuwait KUNA in English 1206 GMT 5 Oct 82

[By Muhammad Salah]

[Excerpt] Beirut, Oct 5 (KUNA) -- Tank- [word indistinct] forces of the regular Lebanese Army Tuesday launched a massive search campaign in Western Beirut for foreigners illegally residing in the country, weapons and restricted materials, it was officially announced.

A terse announcement, released by the police department's "public relations office", said the campaign covered the predominantly Muslim neighborhoods of [Qantari], Sanayah, Al-Hamra' and Ra's Beirut.

Steel-helmeted Lebanese soldiers, backed by tanks and armored personnel carriers, sealed off the neighborhoods as infantry patrols launched the house-to-house search of the area, witnesses reported.

The campaign is the second of its sort in the same area since Lebanese soldiers assumed control of Western Beirut as the occupation Israeli army started withdrawing from the capital early last week.

This correspondent saw hundreds of young men being arrested by the army and driven away in trucks, and was told by the Lebanese soldiers that the arrested were mainly "foreigners who are not equipped with residence permits or equivalent documents."

Some Lebanese natives, with no identity cards, were also arrested by the army. KUNA was told that those "will be released after they represent identity cards or legal documents. There was no accurate estimate of the arrested persons. However, a ranking police source told KUNA the army has rounded [up] about 2,000 people by noontime Tuesday.

The campaign, independent observers noted, was not announced in advance. Natives who tried to reach the neighborhood [word indistinct] house business centers were faced by the numerous checkpoints turning them back.

SAUDI AMBASSADOR CONVEYS MESSAGE TO AL-JUMAYYIL

NC051046 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] This morning, Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir conveyed a written message to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

The president then met with Maximos V Hakim, the Greek Catholic patriarch, who was accompanied by several priests.

After his meeting with President al-Jumayyil, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: King Fahd has honored me with conveying a message to His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. I expressed to him our true, sincere feelings toward him and toward his broad aspirations. In turn, his excellency gave me a message for his majesty the king.

Ash-Sha'ir added that he conveyed greetings of faithfulness from King Fahd and Crown Prince 'Abdallah to [former] President Ilyas Sarkis and to all the Lebanese people. He said that Lebanon is today taking its first stride in the dawn of a new day under the era of President al-Jumayyil. Saudi Arabia will go along with Lebanon and will accompany its good march and support it in building itself and its institutions.

Meets With Al-Jumayyil

NC051233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Answering a question about the recent contacts between the United States and Saudi Arabia concerning the implementation of the security plans in various Lebanese areas and about the outcome of these contacts, Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir said: These contacts have made considerable progress and Saudi Arabia continues to followup the Arab efforts. As far as I know, the seven-member committee will start its efforts to complete the international contacts very soon and visit all representatives of the member states of the United Nations for this purpose.

Answering a question about the reported visit President al-Jumayyil may pay to Saudi Arabia, and whether there is anything new in this respect, the ambassador said: The hearts are open, the hands are extended and the president is welcome any time. Saudi Arabia is his second homeland where he has friends and fans just as he has in Lebanon.

Asked when these efforts will be apparent in the field, he said: The talks are comprehensive -- soon, God willing.

Ambassador ash-Sha'ir later went from the Republican Palace to the Government House in As-Sana'i' where he was received by Prime Minister designate al-Wazzan.

Meets Al-Wazzan, Salam

NC052059 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Saudi Ambassador Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir visited Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at Government House today. Discussion centered on the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East. Following the 75-minute meeting, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: I met with the prime minister, a great friend and a man in whom we have faith and on whom we rely. We pray to Almighty God to help him with the burdens of responsibility which are not new to him, but are a continuation of his struggle and endeavor during which he has faced much suffering and has made several successful efforts in the past 2 years.

I conveyed to him the congratulations of his majesty the king for the confidence invested in him by the president. I also conveyed to him greeting and congratulations from His Highness Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. I wished him success and consulted with him on various issues of mutual interest.

The Saudi ambassador then visited former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam in his house in Al-Musaytibah. Their discussions centered on the political situation in Lebanon and the Middle East. Following the 1-hour meeting, Salam said: It is a happy day when we see among us this honorable personality, Brother Ambassador 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, who cares for Lebanon and all its sons. All the Lebanese harbor love and esteem for Ambassador 'Ali ash-Sha'ir. In addition to this, he represents His Majesty King Fahd and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which has a special status in Lebanon. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has always supported Lebanon and protected its interests, especially during the recent ordeal this disaster-stricken country has faced.

ISRAEL INSISTS ON DIRECT TALKS ON SECURITY AREA

NC051829 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1645 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Informed sources have said that Israel is insisting on holding direct negotiations with the Lebanese Government on guaranteeing the implementation of security measures in the area extending 45 km north from the Lebanese-Israeli border.

GDR'S ERICH HONECKER TO VISIT IN MID-OCTOBER

JN051947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR Council of State, will pay an official and cordial visit to Syria in mid-October.

PLA CELEBRATES OCTOBER WAR ANNIVERSARY

JN052007 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] held a celebration today on the ninth anniversary of the October war. The celebration was held under Brig Gen Muhammad Tariq al-Khadra, PLA commander in chief, in the presence of PLA officers and soldiers.

Speeches on behalf of the Ba'th Party and the PLA were delivered at this celebration. The speakers stressed that the October war took place in accordance with a free Arab will and that Syria sought to transform it into a comprehensive war of liberation that would liberate the land and regain rights. The speakers stressed that 6 October 1973 was a turning point in the course of the Arab-Zionist struggle during which Syria, with its wise people and command, stressed that it would not give in to the enemy's desires and that it would not let the injustice that had befallen the Arab nation go unpunished.

The speakers also said that the PLA fighters will continue to be trusted by their people and guided along the course of their struggle by the principles of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. They pledge to President al-Asad that they will pursue this course regardless of the cost.

At the end of the celebration, Brig Gen Tariq al-Khadra and ranking PLA officers laid wreaths on the martyrs' resting places.

DRAPER HAS 'GOOD TALKS' WITH BEGIN, SHARON

TA051835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] U.S. special envoy Morris Draper met this evening with Prime Minister Begin and Defense Minister Sharon in Jerusalem. They were discussing plans for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. The United States is reportedly opposed to the Israeli demand that the PLO withdraw from Lebanon prior to the evacuation of the Syrian and Israeli armies. Mark Lavi reports from the prime minister's office:

[Lavi -- live] After a 90-minute meeting with Prime Minister Begin and Defense Minister Sharon, Morris Drpaer made a brief statement to reporters in which he said he had good talks about the efforts to get all foreign forces out of Lebanon.

Jerusalem sources confirmed that Israel is pushing for a two-stage pullout with the PLO leaving first, then Israeli and Syrian forces together. Also, Israel demands security arrangements in southern Lebanon to ensure that the PLO will not return there. Sources here say these arrangements must be worked out in direct talks with the Lebanese Government and must be at least as good as the situation before the war. That means a special status for the militia of Major Haddad and the continuation of the open border for the south Lebanese residents known as the good fence.

Also, Israel rejects the idea of a multinational force to patrol southern Lebanon. Israeli officials say UNIFIL failed in its mission to keep the PLO from attacking Israel, and the sources here emphasize they want an arrangement with the Lebanese Government this time. However, officials admit that the prospects of a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon have all but disappeared.

As to the U.S. stand, there are reports the United States wants to concentrate on the removal of Syrian and Israeli forces, assuming that if the Syrians leave, the PLO will follow. The United States is said to oppose the demand that the PLO leave first and the granting of a special status to Major Haddad, as Israel demands.

Further Details

TA051929 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Political circles say that it has emerged from the talks held with U.S. envoy Morris Draper in Jerusalem today that there is still a long way to go before an agreement is reached on the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon. The circles say this is only the beginning of the negotiations, which are expected to be extensive. Israel demands [tova'at] a simultaneous departure of all foreign forces from Lebanon amid the adoption of security arrangements. The circles added that differences of opinion on this issue have not yet emerged between Israel and the United States. Prime Minister Menahem Begin this evening greeted envoy Draper in his office in Jerusalem.

[Begin videotape -- in English] [Prime minister's adviser on communications affairs Uri Porat] The talks between the representatives of both countries discussed the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Both countries continue to agree that the armies of Syria and Israel should leave simultaneously, according to a pre-set schedule. The prime minister and the defense minister insisted on the need to begin the process with the removal of the terrorists remaining in Lebanon. The prime minister pointed out that the continued presence and activities of the terrorists in Lebanon not only freezes the evacuation process, but also increases the security tension.

The prime minister reiterated Israel's wish to evacuate its forces from Lebanon as soon as possible along with the Syrian forces, while achieving proper arrangements which would assure the well-being of the Galilee. [end recording]

Our correspondent Menashe Raz reports that Mr Begin demanded [tava'] that the PLO forces should be first removed from Lebanon, and emphasized that the PLO had an interest in heating up the region and that the bloody incident of the bus in 'Alayh illustrated this fact.

The Americans promised they would make efforts to evacuate the PLO forces via the Lebanese Government and Saudi Arabia. The prime minister also emphasized the need for security arrangements to assure peace for the Galilee. The parties did not go into detail regarding this issue.

In the meeting tonight, the issue was again raised of an exchange for our prisoners in Syria. The Israeli representatives demanded that the fate of six missing soldiers be revealed. The Americans did not supply any reports on this issue.

Sharon: Return Prisoners First

TA060524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Israel informed U.S. envoy Morris Draper about its insistence that before the IDF starts pulling out of Lebanon the Syrians should return all the prisoners they hold and the people kidnapped by the terrorists and report everything they know about the missing soldiers. Our correspondent reports that Minister Sharon informed Draper this was another Israeli condition for the evacuation of its forces from Lebanon.

As for the other Israeli condition that the terrorists should be evacuated from Lebanon prior to the withdrawal of the foreign forces, it has emerged that there is no full understanding between Israel and the United States. The prime minister and the defense minister explained to the U.S. envoy that the continued presence of the terrorists in Lebanon had brought about a freeze in the evacuation process and had raised tension over security.

POSITION ON WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON EXPLAINED

TA060802 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by diplomatic affairs correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpt] Authoritative Israeli sources say there are some 5,000 PLO terrorists deployed behin Syrian lines in the Al-Biqa' and another 1,000-1,500 in the northern town of Tripoli.

These sources say the prime minister does not necessarily accept the view that once the Syrians withdraw the PLO would automatically pull out in their wake, for fear of being left exposed and unprotected. On the contrary, Begin fears the Syrians themselves, with the help perhaps of such pro-Syrian groups as the Franj'yah clan in the north, might engineer the creation of a PLO enclave to remain in Lebanon after Syrian troops had pulled out. That enclave would then naturally play a role in the political power-play that would ensue.

The PLO men, moreover, might seek with time to filter back into Beirut, or even further south.

Hence, say the Israeli sources, Begin insists that the PLO be ousted while Israel is well placed to ensure their complete departure.

It is clear, nevertheless, that Begin's demand that the PLO leave first is an opening position rather than a final stand. If an agreement could be reached with the Syrians on a phased withdrawal that could be labelled 'simultaneous' and that would embrace the PLO, Israel would not balk at it.

Ambassador Draper had no news for the prime minister on the fate of six missing IDF men. Syrian leaders had told the American diplomats they were still "checking." In Jerusalem officials recalled the same stony-hearted tactics employed by President al-Asad during the disengagement talks of 1974, when it required much persuading and cajoling before he divulged the list of Israeli POW's, and then again before he agreed to a POW exchange.

In a public statement issued after his meeting with Draper last night, the prime minister "reiterated" his desire to withdraw from Lebanon "as soon as possible -- while reaching suitable arrangements to ensure the peace of Galilee."

RESERVES BRIGADE DEMANDS APOLOGY FROM SHARON

TA051838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1718 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The command staff and officers from the paratroop brigade whose mobilization during the war, according to the defense minister, was beset with difficulties, assembled yesterday at Bet Hatzanhan, in Ramat Gan. At the meeting, they expressed the fear that Sharon's revelations about the affair created the impression that they had tried to shirk their duty, and thus did an injustice to the brigade's officers and soldiers who fought in the first weeks of the war. Our military correspondent reports that the brigade was ultimately mobilized, despite the difficult feelings on the part of its members. The defense minister's office also reacted this evening. On this matter and on the entire affair, our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Tal -- live] The meeting held yesterday by the brigade's officers in Ramat Gan was not meant to deal especially with the defense minister's statements, but they were dealt with. Today, an announcement was published in the newspapers in which it was demanded that the defense minister publish an apology, and publish the whole truth about the mobilization affair.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CLARIFIES SHARON'S REMARKS

TA060758 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 5 Oct 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry spokesman announces:

1. On 24.9.82, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon informed the public that, at a certain stage of the war in Lebanon, he and the chief of staff had come to the conclusion that a certain reserve brigade should not be mobilized "because a bad atmosphere prevailed." Such indeed was the decision at that stage of the war; and the fact that it was adopted at such a level, even if it was temporary, indicates the seriousness of the matter.

2. The defense minister offered this example out of a desire to emphasize his words in that broadcast: "If we have come to such a pass, I appeal to everyone: Let's put an end to the matter. By such public self-flagellation we endanger our very existence; we have lost our way; we are on the edge of the abyss."

3. These remarks by the defense minister bore no relation to the brilliant operations of the brigade or its actual fighting capacity on the battlefield, and any attempt so to present it is nothing but distortion and misrepresentation. Of course there was no intention of compromising the honor of any fighter or commander. Nonetheless, the defense minister retracts neither the fact of having hesitated to mobilize the brigade nor the seriousness of the matter.

4. Precisely because at issue is an outstanding brigade which fought heroically and with sacrifice of life, the fact of the apprehension felt by the decision-makers regarding possible remobilization is all the more significant. Precisely because this concerns a brilliant brigade, the defense minister viewed it as his duty to present the hesitation about mobilizing them at a certain stage, so as to lay stress on his firm contention that the unbridled political and psychological warfare that was conducted during the war and which is still going on within Israel could lead to destructive results.

5. Therefore, the decision at that time not to mobilize the brigade bears no relation to the fact that (the brigade) indeed fought in the first phase of the war, and that ultimately it was indeed remobilized and successfully fulfilled its tasks.

6. The brigade commander, too, admitted that there were indeed difficulties. According to MA'ARIV of 5.10.82: "At that time, the brigade commander was summoned by Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan. The chief of staff asked him how his men would react to another period of service (apparently the chief of staff, too, had hesitations). The brigade commander replied that the reservists would receive the call-up with hard feelings, since they had been demobilized just a short time before, and the assignment was a problematic one." According to YEDI'OT AHARONOT from the same day: "But the officers confirm that the brigade commander told the chief of staff his impressions of the difficult mood among the paratroop brigade officers regarding the possibility that they would be compelled to fight within West Beirut."

7. The defense minister's remarks were directed at this precise stage -- a serious state of things in itself -- without any relation to the indisputable fact that this is an elite fighting brigade. The seriousness of the hesitation to mobilize it is only increased by its being an outstanding brigade, and stress was laid solely on that.

8. The defense minister pleaded in that same television broadcast: "Let's put an end to the matter." It is regrettable that the unbridled campaign continues, a campaign that is damaging the foundations of Israel's security.

SHARON STATUS 'INCREASINGLY DETERIORATING'

TA051955 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Cabinet ministers have told our correspondent that the status of the defense minister within the Cabinet is increasingly deteriorating. One of the reasons for this is the increasing criticism within the army, and the lack of confidence in the minister expressed by senior officers.

It should be pointed out that the affair of the brigade which was or was not mobilized gives rise to other aspects, and reflects the depth of lack of confidence among IDF soldiers and officers in the defense minister. The soldiers and commanders of the brigade in question uttered sharp words against the defense minister and his policy. Senior officers called for the defense minister's resignation. Colonel Geva' resigned from his post, and there were two meetings of officers in which sharp criticism was leveled at the minister.

In addition, senior officers told us: At least on four occasions the defense minister clearly said things which might have misled the public.

In an interview with an Italian journalist, Sharon said he had spoken with Kissinger, but the latter denied it. In a television interview, Minister Sharon created the impression that a reserves brigade had not been mobilized, whereas it had in fact been called up for service. In the same television interview Minister Sharon said: On Friday, after the massacre, the commander of the Northern Command ordered the Phalangists to get out of Sabra and Shatila. Major General Drori told a U.S. correspondent: I told the Phalangists to get out of the camps on Saturday. In the Knesset, Sharon created the impression that IDF officers had been involved in the massacre affair at Tall az-Za'tar, while the prime minister at that time firmly denied this.

In the wake of these and other things -- so the officers told us -- we do not trust the defense minister. An IDF officer told us: In all the moves the defense minister made in Beirut, he gambled and won. In the break into Beirut (as heard) the defense minister bet all to win and he lost the whole pot. Among many officers, the call is increasingly being voiced for Sharon's resignation.

SHARON SEES LIMITS TO CRITICISM BY ARMY OFFICERS

TA060949 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Oct 82 p 5

[Commentary by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon: 'The Red Line' in Officers' Criticism"]

[Text] The fearless freedom of expression of officers and soldiers and their freedom to level criticism is a sacred principle in maintaining the rejuvenating process of our army and the renewal of its military thought. Freedom at all levels in the army and the ability to freely express one's thoughts in the military sphere contribute to the IDF's strength, but of course on the condition that it is accompanied by adherence to the essential rule that once the authorized level in charge has listened and made its decisions, the subordinate levels carry out the (legal) decision faithfully and in the best way they can. After all, this is what every commander demands and takes pains to implement in his own area of responsibility.

However, I utterly reject any attempt by an officer or people in uniform at large to level criticism against the government's policy in a military or any other public forum, either on general or on personal terms. The relationship between the army and the government in a democratic state, between the military and political levels, is complex and delicate and all the more so in a country such as the State of Israel which has been in a state of war for over 34 years and given the fact that military-security issues are intertwined with a complex of considerations and political bodies.

These relations are based on the solid and essential foundation of the full and indisputable subordination of the military (appointed) level to the political (elected) level to carry out any legal decision of the political level. Therefore, we must keep the division of authorities and duties and the defined responsibility of the military and political levels. The fact that Israel is a democratic state with a democratic regime -- which I believe cannot be surpassed in its liberation and freedom -- requires us to meticulously and particularly see to this division.

This is a red line which must not be crossed, otherwise the democratic frame will be harmed -- if not destroyed -- beyond repair and the advantages of democracy will have been the cause of its ruin. The political level, the government, is subject to open and constant parliamentary and public criticism. As long as it enjoys the support of a majority in the Knesset (supposedly representing the majority of the people) the government is legal and in control. The government must, either willingly or unwillingly, stand frequent tests in the Knesset plenum and at least once in 4 years run for election, the only process that can grant them a mandate to rule.

This does not hold true regarding the military system, which is an appointed rather than an elected apparatus. It must be subject to the full authority of the government, according to the laws and rules prevailing in a democratic state. This authority must be whole and unambiguous because the army holds the monopoly of the armed forces. Therefore, for the sake of good order and normal administration one cannot afford to let an officer stand up in a military forum and find fault with the government's policy. An officer who sees it as his duty to differ with the government's policy should stand up, take off his uniform and then set out on his struggle. [last sentence printed in bold face]

This is what I did when I was discharged from the IDF in 1973 and "went" into politics.

I believe I can express an authoritative and founded opinion about what is and is not permissible in leveling criticism at the upper levels. It is a known fact that throughout my military career I did not refrain from leveling criticism, at times bitter and sharp, at my superiors when I believed that had to be done. However, this was for the most part professional criticism of a military man toward other military men, my superiors. When I thought that I also had to take some action on the political level or to set out to replace it, I took off my uniform and I did just that as a civilian out of the army. When a uniformed officer voices professional criticism at his military superiors or their decisions one may say he is revealing professional and personal courage and honesty. However, when he deprives the voter and the Knesset of the authority to appoint and dismiss ministers -- and all the more so because he does "not trust" them personally -- such an officer is putting us on a path which is not permissible and is prohibited in a democratic regime, a path which I have never and will never tread.

People in uniform who publicly criticize the government's policy or question its legal decisions deal a strong blow to the foundations of a democratic regime and to the efficiency of both the government and the army. It is inconceivable that an officer should step forward in a military forum and object to the government's policy and later set out to implement this policy in the battlefield or in any other sphere.

According to the law and to accepted norms, the political level is entitled to summon an officer to voice his opinion, advice, proposals and plans and, at the discretion of the political level, also to utter any criticism about the political decisions or even against his superiors. There and then the officer can and should express himself with utmost sincerity while submitting his report in the most objective manner.

However, in a democratic country a uniformed officer in regular service, and certainly a career officer, cannot stand up and declare he is launching a hunger strike or going on leave until the defense minister hands in his resignation. In principle just as in practice the obligations and rights of such a man are identical to those of an officeholder in one of the executive branches subordinate to the government.

It is certainly inconceivable that officers should appoint or dismiss ministers. Such a lawless situation, such total anarchy, exists in several South American countries, in Syria and in the most backward countries in the world. Should we take after those countries? After all, the very attempt to take such an action entails unbearable and incomparable lawlessness.

To my deep regret, it seems that several IDF officers cannot distinguish the quality of the regime prevailing in Israel and the limits of what is and is not permissible within it. This is why on the eve on Yom Kippur I issued instructions to put Brigadier General Mitzna' [the commander of the IDF staff college] in his place; that is, he had to choose between returning at once from "leave" or be discharged from active service in the IDF. The appointment or dismissal of a minister in Israel is not the business or within the authority and responsibility of Brigadier General Mitzna' or of any other officer or group of officers. IDF officers who want to influence the manning of posts in the government should honorably take off their uniforms and set out on a political struggle.

As a footnote and out of common sense and honesty I should add that it is inconceivable for people, whoever they are, to set out and demand an inquiry according to our democratic laws when they have made up their minds from the outset about who is to blame, why and what should be the final sentence. After all I, as opposed to others, am not shirking my responsibility but I have repeatedly and clearly stated that I am all in favor of full ministerial responsibility. I did not hide behind the cover of "giving ministerial advice" -- I have not and I will not hide. That is why I not only agreed to but I also demanded an investigation of the Beirut affair, applying to everybody, from top to bottom, from the political level down to the bottom of the military level, where everybody is equal before the law.

I have heard there is an officer or officers who say that "We must look after ourselves because governments change." This is not only an incomparably antidemocratic expression but also nonsense: Every minister and every officer is dispensable. The army is the army of the people; an officer cannot say "I am the people" and he can certainly not say "I am the IDF." An officer is an appointed officeholder. A minister reaches his post through a process of democratic elections that produce the mandate given by the people. Neither the former nor the latter can presume to be more than what he is in practice.

The fate of our democratic regime and its normal functioning is in the hands of all of us, the officers as well as myself. Let each one of us do his duty in his own field to preserve it from being harmed.

SHARON: 'REAL' STRUGGLE OVER ERETZ YISRA'EL

TA051545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Tens of thousands of people, mostly ultraorthodox Jews from Jerusalem and Bene Beraq, went to the Samaria settlement of 'Immanu'el today to take part in the water-drawing festival celebrations [part of the Feast of Tabernacles holiday]. 'Immanu'el, now 1 year old, is a settlement of ultraorthodox Jews. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon also went to 'Immanu'el.

[Begin Sharon recording] There is symbolism because the real battle -- already being waged -- is the struggle for Eretz Yisra'el. There is no struggle for this or that person, for the head of this or that person. The struggle being waged is the struggle for Eretz Yisra'el. The Reagan plan is a recipe for the establishment of a second Palestinian state. You, the tens of thousands who have assembled here, are the true answer to that dangerous plan. [end recording]

LEVI COMMENTS ON 'INTERNAL WEAKNESSES'

TA051814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpt] At the water-drawing festival celebrations at the Samaria settlement of 'Immanu'el, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi dealt with the dangers inherent in President Reagan's plan. He said the answer to the plan is the expansion of the existing settlements in Judaea and Samaria and the acceleration of the pace of construction. Today, some 5,000 homes are under construction. However, Levi also sees internal dangers to Israel:

[Begin recording] Not only have dangers confronted us, but internal weaknesses also. All along the people of Israel have known such dangers. They are more dangerous than external peril. In our ancient history we have learned what happened to our people -- what disaster befell them — not as a result of external perils, but because of internal weakness. The controversy gripping us today surpasses the acceptable limits of public controversy. [end recording]

Our correspondent Shalom 'Oren, who recorded these statements at 'Immanu'el, reported that the organizers said that other ministers who had been invited, and who had promised to attend, did not come to the event.

EREZ COMMENTS ON CRISIS IN SHARON-IDF RELATIONS

TA051509 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Commentary by military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez: "The Ground in the Defense Establishment Is Shaking Under Sharon's Feet"]

[Text] The criticism senior officers leveled at Defense Minister Arik Sharon triggered serious and honest concern in him. The man formerly known as "Arik of the soldiers" has, in the last few weeks, become a target for criticism emanating from some very honorable IDF regulars and officers. Although their criticism was voiced even before the massacre in Shatila, after it they no longer confined their statements to private quarters. Criticism made the main headlines in Israel and abroad. The world media admittedly basked in exaggerations, but in essence it was true: There were some members of the top IDF command echelons who dared to criticize the defense minister, express lack of confidence in him and even demand his resignation.

This is not the first time senior officers have criticized the political echelon. The same thing happened during the days that preceded the 6-day war and also after the Yom Kippur war. At the time, at a meeting of the top commanding level, Col Gid'on Mahnaymi and Brig Gen Menahem Aviram voiced criticism. The vast majority remained silent. Last Friday, at the meeting of the senior commanding level with the chief of staff, there were brigadier generals and colonels who spoke harshly about the defense minister's command methods and his behavior. Some even demanded he draw conclusions. After Sharon read the shorthand transcript handed to him, he asked to meet with the senior command staff. As usual, Sharon wished to face the new reality head-on.

The defense minister understands that the remarks voiced by the senior officers are far more significant than the criticism leveled by his political adversaries or the media. It is those officers who express explicit lack of confidence in him who could damage him more than all those who oppose his policy. The damage from within could be far more lethal. This is the first reason for his concern.

Last Tuesday, addressing the top command, Sharon gave a thorough analysis of the status of the army in a democratic society. He asked those who attended the conference to take off their uniforms and express their views in a civilian framework. But he overlooked well-known facts, something which all the officers opposite him were well aware of: that throughout his military history, Arik Sharon never abstained from expressing criticism -- which sometimes was bitter and poignant -- at his superiors, when he thought this was right. Therefore, his call to those who criticized him was ineffective. After all, they were following in his own footsteps, even though this time much more blatantly and without violating army regulations.

Not everyone was taken in by his remarks. Some rose and said what they had to say outright, but among those who remained silent there are many who take issue with his moves. A realization of this is yet another cause for concern by Sharon.

Arik Sharon is not seen by the senior command levels as merely a political element, unlike his predecessors, who satisfied themselves by merely giving ministerial advice and who constituted the approving echelon, while in the central command post Sharon issued orders in the course of and after the Peace for Galilee Operation. To the command post and the officers in the field, his recommendations were tantamount to instruction. Quite often these "pieces of advice" referred to operational moves. He interfered in the fighting and the course of the battles, not only in the planning stages but also in the actual implementation. Therefore, the terms of reference were blurred, the dividing lines melted away, and even young colonels dared criticize the civilian minister.

Anyone wishing to act as the supreme command in times of war cannot later hide behind the title of a political leader only. Yet this was not the main reason for the criticism. The deep feeling many shared was that Sharon might place the responsibility on the IDF, seeing that he refrained from aking any comments, visiting the area or conferring with the commanders for a full 4 days after the massacre. Moreover, he dispatched the chief of staff and the commander of the Northern Command together with a brigade commander to address the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. This is what aroused the primary concern, subsequently leading to the overt reservations. These steps brought about the undermining of the defense minister's status within the establishment.

The foreign media leaks and the bits of information published in Israel uncovered to the public only a bit of the earthquake the senior command echelon is undergoing. Many there are in a difficult situation. Along with the confusion and frustration that stemmed from the business of the appointment of the commission of inquiry, coupled by the feeling that a great military success was harmed in the Shatila camp, there are more and more reservations about some of Minister Sharon's moves.

There is no doubt that Minister Sharon is presently much weaker than 2 or 3 weeks ago. There are many signs of this within the army. Some say that if Sharon had felt strong enough and confident enough in his job, he would not have allowed Brig Gen 'Amram Mitzna' to resume his post [as commander of the Staff and Command College] and would not have accepted the way the chief of staff handled the affair.

As for relations between the defense minister and the chief of staff, the IDF spokesman's announcement noted the good working relations between the General Staff and Sharon. The very fact that the minister's bureau resorted to such a communique says it all. Quite a few denials have emanated from the defense minister's office in the last few days. This time, contrary to past cases, the office also initiated denials of misinformation published in the foreign media. The great sensitivity there points to the fear.

There is great tension currently among the top command levels. Just like after the Yom Kippur war, people are preparing for appearances before the commission of inquiry. Officers are beginning to ready themselves, collecting documents and possibly even contacting attorneys. Along with the tension, there prevails the belief that the Sharon era is about to end. It may well be -- though this is a premature assessment -- that the crisis that began to surface in the IDF is not temporary. It has erupted now following the shock over the slaughter, but the reasons that bred it go back farther.

DEMONSTRATORS SUPPORTING SHARON MEET MINISTER

TA051444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Cars bearing signs calling for support for the prime minister, defense minister and the chief of staff are on their way to Jerusalem through Rishon Letzion and Rehovot. This convoy was organized by supporters of the Etgar circle and supporters of the Greater Eretz Yisra'el. A delegation of the demonstrators met with Ari'el Sharon at the Defense Ministry. Our correspondent Mikha'el Huller was present at the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Huller] The delegation of about 8 people was received with great excitement by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. We came to express the quiet voice of the silent majority which has not been heard lately, one of the delegation members told the minister. Apart from voices expressing blood libels about Eretz Yisra'el, about the people of Israel and especially about the defense and prime ministers, no other voice has been heard.

[Sharon] Thank you very much for coming. I think we have ahead of us a very difficult political struggle, and the defense problems have not yet ended. These are days in which the people of Israel, the State of Israel and the Government of Israel should not weaken. The main struggle ahead of us is the struggle over the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza region, and there is no doubt that everything that is happening around us now is directed at weakening our will power to struggle for the most important issue of our lives.

[Huller] After the defense minister finished, the representative said that things have gotten out of hand: The mob is calling the architect of the dispersion of the terrorists a murderer; the mob is calling the prime minister a murderer. [end recording]

POLL SHOWS BEGIN, SHARON POPULARITY DECLINE

TA050752 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 8

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- The popularity of both Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has declined following the Beirut massacre. But they remain the leading choice for premier and defense minister respectively.

The most remarkable feature of the latest trend in public opinion has been the steep climb up the premiership chart of President Yitzhaq Navon. He is followed by former Premier Yitzhaq Rabin and Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres lags far behind.

Rabin and 'Ezer Weizman are neck-and-neck as runners-up for the Defense Ministry.

The popularity of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor has also dropped.

The number of "undecided" respondents -- to all four questions -- has been increasing since August.

The above changes were uncovered by THE JERUSALEM POST public opinion poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute between September 15 and 25. By chance, the 100 interviewers were in the field before Rosh Hashana and the institute decided to conduct a comparative survey, polling one representative sample of 628 adults before the Rosh Hashana weekend and another of 627 respondents after the massacre.

Who is best suited to be prime minister?

	Sept post-massacre	Sept pre-massacre	August
Menahem Begin	42.9	49.8	54.0
Yitzhaq Navon	14.1	10.8	4.4
Yitzhaq Rabin	11.9	10.4	14.2
Shim'on Peres	4.7	4.0	3.4
Ari'el Sharon	1.7	1.8	1.1
'Ezer Weizman	1.6	0.2	1.5
Others	1.7	2.3	2.6
Undecided	21.4	20.7	18.8

Institute Director Dr Sara Shemer said that despite the decline in Begin's popularity and the comparative rise in that of Navon, the gap between them remains at 3 to 1. Analysis of the data indicates that Begin still holds the loyalty of his traditional constituency: men, young (18-39), Oriental communities, blue-collar workers, the lower end of the educational scale, as well as the religious-minded.

Who is best suited to be defense minister?

	Sept post-massacre	Sept pre-massacre	August
Ari'el Sharon	42.4	49.0	51.8
Yitzhaq Rabin	8.9	5.9	5.2
'Ezer Weizman	8.8	7.0	6.7
Hayim Bar-Lev	3.0	3.7	3.2
Shim'on Peres	2.2	2.7	-
Refa'el Eytan	1.4	1.3	1.0
Mordekhay Gur	1.4	0.8	1.8
Others	1.4	1.6	3.4
Undecided	30.5	28.0	26.9

Shemer noted that although Sharon remains the most popular choice for the Defense Ministry, support for him has eroded from the high point of 56 per cent in the June poll. While both Rabin and Weizman are gaining ground, the gap between them and Sharon, even after the Beirut massacre, remains 4.5 to 1. Sharon enjoys most support among young voters (18-22), Israeli born in Asia and Africa, with primary schooling, and voters for the Likud and religious parties.

Who is best suited to be finance minister?

	Sept post-massacre	Sept pre-massacre	August
Yoram Aridor	31.7	28.5	36.0
Yiga'el Hurvitz	4.1	7.6	4.9
Hayim Ben-Shahar	3.6	3.0	2.4
Ya'aqov Meridor	2.4	1.1	1.0
Ya'aqov Levinson	1.3	2.4	2.1
Others	3.7	5.8	4.6
Undecided	53.2	51.6	49.0

Who is best suited to be foreign minister?

	Sept post-massacre	Sept pre-massacre	August
Yitzhaq Shamir	34.2	38.9	42.4
Abba Eban	13.5	13.7	13.7
Moshe Arens	2.5	1.6	1.9
'Ezer Weizman	2.4	1.3	1.7
Yitzhaq Rabin	1.9	2.7	2.6
Shim'on Peres	1.3	0.6	1.0
Hayim Herzog	1.1	1.6	1.4
Others	5.4	3.4	3.0
Undecided	37.7	36.2	32.2

EYTAN: IDF LIKELY TO LEAVE LEBANON BEFORE WINTER

TA060740 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Metulla -- Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf [Lt Gen] Refa'el Eytan said it is likely the Israel Defense Forces will leave Lebanon before winter.

"We would probably pull out once arrangements are made which would satisfy our security needs, and this is likely before the winter," Eytan said at Simhat Bet Hasho'eva holiday festivities at an IDF encampment in southern Lebanon.

The chief of staff said the IDF has "nothing to look for" in Lebanon, except to assure the security of Israel's northern border. Security arrangements in southern Lebanon will be determined both by political and military considerations, said Eytan.

Eytan said that the IDF had achieved all its military objectives in Lebanon and wants to come home -- but not before arrangements are made to assure the security of the country's northern settlements.

GOVERNMENT DENIES SHAMIR MET AL-ASAD'S BROTHER

TA051716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem has denied reports that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met recently with the Syrian president's brother in North Africa. Jerusalem claims that these reports are totally unfounded. Quoting French sources, the Egyptian press agency reported that the meeting had taken place last week.

PERES SPEECH INTERRUPTED BY SHOUTING 'MOB'

TA052116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] MK Shim'on Peres had difficulty making his speech today at an assembly in Qiryat Shemona because of constant interruptions from the audience and calls of "Begin, Begin." Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that strict security measures were taken and that hundreds of angry people shouting epithets and trying to break into the auditorium were repulsed. The mob broke the auditorium's entrance doors. Because of the interruptions, it was proposed that Peres leave the stage, but he refused, saying that an attempt must be made to cope with the problem and answer questions from the audience. After the assembly, Peres told our correspondent that tomorrow the Labor Executive will discuss the possibility of submitting a no-confidence motion in the government when the Knesset winter session begins.

Begin Denounces Disturbances

TA060622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has denounced the disturbances which occurred in Qiryat Shemona yesterday during a rally with MK Shim'on Peres. In a communique issued by the prime minister's office it is stated that any disruption of the civilian freedom of expression deals a hard blow to the essence of democracy. The communique was issued in the wake of the disturbances in Qiryat Shemona last night when hundreds of incited people did not allow Shim'on Peres to make his speech. They shouted derogatory calls and broke down the doors of the hall. The Herut Movement young guard this morning accuse Shim'on Peres and his supporters of being the ones who instituted verbal and physical violence in the Israeli streets over the last 2 weeks. The Herut youths say the Labor Party chairman's supporters staged illegal demonstrations, set tires on fire and distributed party position papers in the army.

LIBERALS SUPPORT PEACE FOR GALILEE OPERATION

TA051842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The Liberal Party this evening expressed unqualified support for the Peace for Galilee Operation and its objectives. At a meeting in Tel Aviv, the party's executive adopted a resolution encouraging the prime minister and the ministers in their firm stand for the sake of peace and security. The Liberals also support the efforts to remove the Syrian Army and the PLO from Lebanon, and criticize political elements who they claim are responsible for dividing the people. Our correspondent Amnon Nadva reports that absent from the meeting was Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, who is abroad, while the party's four other ministers attended.

NRP MINISTERS REACT TO HAMMER, BEN-ME'IR VIEWS

TA051210 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Report by Avi Bettelheim]

[Excerpt] Yesterday MK Rabbi Hayim Druckman strongly attacked his fellow National Religious Party [NRP] member, deputy minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, for his sharp reaction to an announcement issued by "Gush Emunim." Rabbi Druckman's remarks are yet another rung in the ladder of the internal struggle currently being waged within the NRP ranks. Rabbi Druckman said: "Ben-Me'ir's statements on 'Gush Emunim' are far from the truth and are simply aimed at slandering and slinging mud at that movement. This is not the first time he has used this method. In the past he used to do this against the head of the Bene 'Aqiva Yeshivot, Rabbi Moshe Tzvi Meriya, and he is doing the same thing now. Instead of making a substantive comment on the issues, he attacks by piling up half-truths and employing a distorted interpretation of remarks by the movement's leaders. Portraying 'Gush Emunim' as a body interested in perpetuating the state of war and as an element that believes we must sacrifice our sons for others is simply a terrible libel. Ben-Me'ir will derive no glory from these remarks. The 'Gush Emunim' forefathers opened Judaea and Samaria to Jewish settlers and hung on to it fervently. It is thanks to them that Jews will continue to live in Judaea and Samaria. 'Gush Emunim' has not changed. It has remained faithful to its principles: Adhering to Eretz Yisra'el and to settlement all over it. If Dr Ben-Me'ir talks about changes, he must search his own soul."

NRP leader Dr Yosef Burg yesterday came out in defense of Minister Zvulun Hammer following the latest attacks on Hammer for his "moderate" opinions on the integrity of Eretz Yisra'el. Dr Burg said: "We are a central party united by our religious-national feeling. The differing emphases are subject to arguments among collegaues and what we need in the party, as well as among the people, is a dialogue, not mutual ostracism. Cancelling invitations [to Hammer to visit Judaea and Samaria settlements] may be a good way to make the headlines in the media, but it contributes nothing to a substantive review of things or to the advancement of ideologies and values. The national religious Judaism will not thrive on this."

POST ON RIFT BETWEEN GUSH EMUNIM, NRP LEADERS

TA050853 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Rumblings continued yesterday in the National Religious Party [NRP] over the clash between Education Minister Zvulun Hammer and Gush Emunim. Intra-party tension was escalated further by an all-out assault on the Gush by Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir.

The Gush had come out strongly against Hammer following his appearance last Wednesday on Israel television's Moqed interview programme, when he said he is in the process of "changing the emphasis" of his political view. In protest against what they fear may mean his political desertion, at least three Judaea and Samaria settlements -- Yagir, Elon More and Qedummim -- have asked Hammer not to visit them tomorrow as scheduled.

Like Hammer, Ben-Me'ir had been one of Gush Emunim's most ardent backers in the party and its members have been among the vanguard of support for the Hammer faction in the NRP.

However, following Ben-Me'ir's attack on Gush Emunim yesterday, it is thought that an irreversible rift has now developed between that faction and the Gush.

Some in the NRP say that Hammer and Ben-Me'ir do not stand to lose much in concrete political terms by the rift, since most of the land of Israel diehards have already left the NRP anyway and Hammer and Ben-Me'ir must now seek supporters for the upcoming internal NRP elections among more moderate groups within their party.

Ben-Me'ir focused his attack on a Gush Emunim newspaper ad which appeared Sunday. Alluding to the Gush Emunim tiff with Hammer, Ben-Me'ir said that "it is not Hammer who changed his political views, but Gush Emunim or those who speak for it."

He said what the Gush preaches "would lead us to eternal war and has nothing to do with the integrity of Eretz Yisra'el or Judaea and Samaria."

According to Ben-Me'ir, the Gush is now advocating that Israel stay on in parts of Lebanon, because these are the lands of the biblical tribes of Naftali and Asher. The Gush ideology would force Israel, "with the blood of our sons," to fight "evil anywhere in the world," said Ben-Me'ir.

Ben-Me'ir further accused the present leadership of Gush Emunim of distorting the group's original aims and straying from the spirit of Judaism.

Hammer will reportedly be asked three questions tomorrow on his visit to Judaea and Samaria settlements:

-- Would he under any circumstances agree to the yielding of any part of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to foreign rule?

-- Does he continue to support a powerful settlement drive?

-- What is his attitude to the autonomy plan -- would he strive for eventual Jewish sovereignty in the territories or prefer the Alignment's territorial compromise idea?

These questions, say the settlers, would be put to Hammer bluntly. They seek confrontation, they say, because Hammer is now trying to tone down his earlier statement and now says he continues to support settlement and the integrity of Eretz Yisra'el. His erstwhile political supporters say they now want him to go clearly on record and explain what he means in detail.

NRP sources said yesterday that the fact that Ben-Me'ir has now launched his own attack on Gush Emunim indicates that Hammer and Ben-Me'ir are indeed moving away from their one-time hawkish line and that Hammer might have a difficult visit tomorrow in Judaea and Samaria.

HA'ARETZ ANALYZES HAMMER'S CHANGE OF VIEWS

TA051113 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Oct 82 pp 9, 11

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "Zvulun Hammer's Turnabout"]

[Text] The essays of Ahad Ha'am do not usually serve as the source material from which religious leaders often quote, and they have good historic reasons not to employ him for their ends. Nonetheless, Education and Culture Minister Zvulun Hammer had one Ahad Ha'am article in mind when he decided to make the surprised public party and privy to the new order of priorities he is beginning to consolidate as part of his new political philosophy. Returning from his first visit to Eretz Yisra'el, Ahad Ha'am wrote that the destruction of a country is not the end of the story and the people can rehabilitate it. "But if the people should collapse, who will help it and whence cometh its help?" Ninety-one years after these lines were scribbled, the education and culture minister repeated the question first posed by the harbinger of the school that preached turning Eretz Yisra'el into a cultural center.

Hammer is a politician who thinks along the lines of historic perspectives which he tends to conceal for reasons of shyness and modesty. Nor does his present stand mark his joining the error-rife school of Ahad Ha'am, yet it manifests an expression of the concept that has gradually been taking shape in the minds of part of the religious-Zionist intelligentsia and among the moderate hesder yeshivot [combining Torah studies with military service] who refuse to see the two possibilities simplistically, as though the choice were either one of Greater Israel or the other Jewish values.

The extremists from both right and left see the alternatives in black or white terms, as a yes or no case. But in the last few years Hammer has seen dangerous alternatives in them. They are easy prey to polemics, but they are unrealistic and at times immoral. Hanan Porat [of Gush Emunim and Tehiya] on the one hand and Yosi Sarid [of the Alignment's extreme dovish front] on the other hand do not shoulder the responsibility for operations, and can therefore adhere to the easy course of extremism. The middle-of-the-road alternative does not present the values as one against the other, but places them -- as though on a certain ladder -- one after the other. Namely, this alternative does see the good of the people versus the good of the country, but weighs the good of both, and the politician is faced with the dilemma of deciding which comes first. It is not enough to maintain a broad and beautiful country without the people worthy and capable of having it. If a country should die, who will come to its aid?

The education minister has not forsaken his belief that no Jew should feel alien in any part of Eretz Yisra'el. He has a deep-felt affinity to its integrity. According to his view, a nonobservant Jew does not lack such affinity, except for alienated leftists who have gone far outside the majority of the group. But the political application of either a national or a religious sentiment cannot be realized separately from realistic situations or other Jewish values.

The Jewry of the National Religious Party [NRP], which is his target, is no longer focusing on one subject, as it appears to have done in the past. The abstention from advocating the eternity of war, the call for constructing the country without humiliating the Palestinians and the view of autonomy as an educational way to test both nations' ability to coexist are central terms in Hammer's national political glossary.

What is the moral standard that is crystallizing in Israel? How firm is it? What relations are taking shape between Israel and the Diaspora? How can one control the wave of assimilation in the Diaspora? This exactly is what "a nation in destruction" means. This is precisely the great concern lest, as a result of overzealousness in dealing with the integrity of the country, there will not be a nation spiritually and practically able to maintain the Jewish state.

As far as Hammer is concerned this is not a change in the value system, but an upgrading of emphasis. A Jewish nation that would know how to handle immigration and be able to curb emigration would be wise enough to sustain its moral standards and recoil from overuse of power at the expense of spiritual strength; this is a nation that would also know better why it is launching a war, if the war were necessary, and would do so united.

In coming to the Moqed television studios for the braodcast, Hammer was haunted by the feeling that he should express himself as someone who no longer seeks to run for elections, so he told his associates. He intended to stir up a commotion, trigger thought and new ideas in the religious camp. From the moment the program ended he realized that he had achieved his primary goal: There is fertile conceptual ground and there is spiritual agitation. Some welcomed his concept, others rejected it. The still waters moved.

Forty-six years old, the son of a "shemen" employee in Haifa, an alumnus of Bar Ilan University and the National Defense College, Hammer has come a long way, beginning as the chief guide in the Bene 'Aqiva youth movement until he got his place in the Education Ministry. Now his remarks on handling the nation's predicament, morality, society and education have fallen on everyones ears as a political bombshell, but only those who followed him through the narrow spectacles of activists were amazed. His friends have long known that Zvulun Hammer was constantly probing and examining and searching, with endless and intensive curiosity, all the NRP conventions, and it was only a matter of time before he would give vent to his belief that the character of the people is at least as important as the integrity of the country.

Some members of the Likud thought erroneously that this constituted an emotional shift in view of the ordeals suffered by the last war, or that this was only a shallow, empty partisan strategem, a kind of act of retaliation for Menahem Begin's threat to advance the elections. The war no doubt served as a catalyst. From the outset of the fighting the education and culture minister preferred the military operation rather than an all-out war. He wanted more security for the Galilee and a strike against the PLO, and less vague political achievements in the neighboring, unstable country. But the beginning of the process had nothing to do with the war. Pleasantness has always been his general method of operation and Hammer could not find enough of it in political life since the elections of 1981. Only so, apparently, can one explain his statements on Independence Day, when he carried on about the importance of tolerance and the significance of the proper culture for argumentation -- words the like of which have so far only been uttered by President Yitzhaq Navon. Such a man cannot see military prowness as the be all and the end all. The man who favors pleasant ways implements this theory not only in the defense policy, but also in political and social life. Some of the moves employed by Menahem Begin and Agudat Yisra'el cannot be to the liking of extreme religious zealots even if they appear to be harbingers of religious legislation. Certainly the religious Zionists have no mental readiness to accept calmly the strengthening of the non-Zionist Agudat Yisra'el, which was left alienated from any general national activity and gave up its position in favor of sectoral gains. Hammer's NRP wants to be involved in all the spheres of activity in the country as the third bloc separating the Likud from the Alignment.

However, the present involvement in all the realms of administration requires some reassessment, not only because the political alliance with the Likud spelled a lethal blow to the religious bloc in the elections, but also because the NRP must fortify its status in two areas: in defending the religious interests while evincing openness toward the public at large in a bid to coexist in peace and without signs of mutual fencing-in; and also because it maintains concepts related to the sanctity of the country which it wishes to continue to hold on to while simultaneously conducting a balanced and responsible foreign policy rather than a policy that only leads to perpetuated war, isolation and emerging anti-Semitism.

Practically speaking, this approach expresses a fluid yet innovative parliamentary predicament, where by the NRP is no longer in the Likud's pocket. Coalition with the NRP is possible, but not exclusive. The thinking, moderation and middle-of-the-road policy that characterize the labor movement are no longer an obstacle when the time comes for signing a new coalition agreement -- even though with the Alignment the NRP will have to set up a more clearly defined line on religious matters.

This is not to say that Zvulun Hammer is pressing for an immediate disbandment of the coalition despite the mistakes committed in the war and the horrors of Sabra and Shatila which -- also thanks to the position adopted by the NRP ministers -- have been transferred to a judicial commission established by law. Many of those who in the last few days applauded Hammer's most recent remarks are sure to express disappointment soon when they learn that he is not quick enough to disconnect the umbilical cord with the Likud. This is a manifestation of the impatience which never comprehends politicians mental mechanisms, failing to show understanding for their inclination to act slowly when changes are in the air. However, public activists never skip stages. They set their own pace, treading a constant, consistent path.

Yet following Hammer's statements last week, and just as much so as a result of his crystal-clear position which pushed to the fringes the angry reactions by Hayim Druckman and Moshe Levinger, there is no longer any doubt: The young NRP minister has taken a real step on the road leading his followers to a new position. He has embarked on a road that promises a more balanced future for the State of Israel, which is being gnawed at and eroded between extremism from the right and the left.

LABOR PARTY WARNS AGAINST STIFLING DEBATE ON WAR

TA052019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The Labor Party has said that while the principle of sub judice must be respected, and attempts must not be made to influence the commission of inquiry investigating the massacre in Lebanon, the public debate must not be stifled. A statement by the Labor Party reactions team criticized the biased attempts for many months to stifle the public discussion about the war in Lebanon and violate the freedoms of expression and the press. The Begin-Sharon government must not be allowed to do whatever it pleases on the pretext of sub judice, the Labor Party has said.

IDF OFFICERS ALLOWED ACCESS TO CABINET MINUTES

TA051242 (Editorial Report) Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1105 GMT on 5 October broadcast live 'Amiqam Rotman's interview with political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in which Rotman asked whether the prime minister had decided to allow the officers who had taken part in the Cabinet session to read the minutes of those sessions. Schiffer replied:

"Well, a short while ago we were told by the prime minster's advisor for media affairs, Uri Porat, that the prime minister has decided to allow the IDF officers who took part in certain Cabinet sessions to read the minutes of those sessions they attended. This is certainly an exceptional decision because usually only ministers are allowed to read all the minutes of the Cabinet sessions. At the Cabinet secretary's office they could receive the parts in which they spoke for proofreading or for any other reason. Now, because of the commission of inquiry, a few senior officers have asked to be allowed to receive copies of their speeches in order to prepare for their appearances before the commission, and the prime minister has decided that the political echelons should not be able to read their speeches and prepare while the military echelons would not be able to do so. He has decided that the IDF officers will be able to read what they said and take these things from those sessions they took part in."

LABOR'S PERES MEETS BETHLEHEM MAYOR FRAYJ

TA051535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres met a few days ago with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria has learned. The two men today granted interviews to French newspapers. Peres said that, for the first time, known and respected leaders like Ilyas Frayj and Rashad ash-Shawwa have come out and expressed interest in a peace plan like that of President Reagan. Frayj said the time has come to reach a compromise political solution for the West Bank.

3,000 DUNAMS CONFISCATED IN AZ-ZAHARIYAH

TA041039 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Excerpt] About 3,000 dunams of land near Az-Zahariyah south of Hebron were declared state land last night. Leaders from Az-Zahariyah reported that a representative from the civilian administration informed them about the confiscation and told them they had 21 days in which to file a protest about the decision. Meanwhile, bulldozers began opening roads in the area.

5 BILLION SHEKELS INJECTED INTO ECONOMY

TA030555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The government last month injected more than 5 billion shekels into the economy. The Bank of Israel says this injection is reminiscent of the large injection last summer and may exacerbate inflation. In contrast, the treasury attaches less significance to the new data. The Bank of Israel governor has called on the government to freeze the demand surplus by cutting the budget. Our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger says the new economic plan was predicated on a decline in surplus demand.

JORDANIAN INFLUENCE IN WEST BANK CITED

TA051248 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] The political echelon is examining various ways to limit the influence of the Jordanian administration on the Arabs of East Jerusalem, Judaea, Samaria and Gaza in view of the emerging cooperation between King Husayn and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

According to the latest reports, there is an increasing involvement of the Jordanian administration in the affairs of the areas controlled by Israel. The writers of the reports are concerned mainly over the fact that Arab public figures, who in the past expressed reservations about Husayn and even condemned him, are now prepared to accept his aid in order to achieve political goals.

According to Israel's knowledge about the territories, such a process might soon include most of the Arab population in view of the diminishing disagreements between Jordan and the PLO and the creation of an atmosphere of cooperation between them in order to impose a political settlement on Israel.

As in the past, financial aid serves as a catalyst or a hindrance in the relations between the Arabs of East Jerusalem and the territories and the Jordanian administration. Ways are now being examined to minimize this influence.

The main problem is that the Israeli administraiton until now has refrained from interferring in the affairs of the Supreme Muslim Council, which sits in East Jerusalem. According to reliable sources, its influence on the Arabs of the area is growing not only because it is a religious authority but because it is the address for aid coming out of Jordan.

JERUSALEM ARABIC CRITICIZES JORDAN TELEVISION

JN051728 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 5 Oct 82

["Observation" by Anis Tawfiq]

[Text] We don't doubt that the majority of information media in Arab countries is now witnessing a state of extreme confusion in the wake of the announcement in Lebanon that the person accused of infiltrating the explosives into the Phalangist headquarters in Al-Ashrafiyah has been arrested -- explosives which caused the death of former President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil. After the atrocious crime, the Arab information media did their best to make people believe Israel had planned the incident. However, Lebanon announced that a named Arab country was behind the incident and that the accused belongs to one of the many leftwing groups that flourished under the protection of Yasir 'Arafat's organizations and the Syrian Army of occupation and which wreaked havoc on and sowed corruption in Lebanon.

Thus, the information media in some Arab countries have fallen victim to their lies, their falsification of facts and their constant desire to portray Israel as an evildoer. Jordan television was among these information media which became dumb after the disclosure of the truth in Lebanon.

In its evening newscast in Arabic last Saturday, Jordan television failed to report the Lebanese announcement. Perhaps this omission was the result of shame because this television for many days had lied and it could not erase all its lies with one stroke of the pen. On Saturday evening, Harun Mahamid, commentator of the Hebrew program on Jordan television, seems to have prepared an article on Radio Israel, in which he proves that Israel was behind the assassination of the late Bashir al-Jumayyil. However, at the last moment, he did not read his article. Instead, and this is understandable, he bitterly complained that some are inciting the Arabic program on Radio Israel against the Hebrew program on Jordan television. He added that he would reply to the Arabic program on Radio Israel against Saturday.

Harun Mahamid is going to wait one week before replying to what the Arabic program on Radio Israel had said about his claims and his falsification of news. He believes the majority of the viewers will forget what he said on the subject during the week and that, in the week to come, he will be able to tell them new lies and calmly will deny all that he said on the topics of which he is accused.

Harun Mahamid is acting as all other men of information, who defend their salaries more than the honor of their profession. He believes the short period of 1 week or 10 days is sufficient to make the viewer forget all that he had told them. He forgets that the majority of the viewers in the Middle East is not the same as those who used to listen to Ahmad Sa'id or Ahmad ash-Shukayri and that these viewers know better now than any time before how one can curry favor with those in office. Despite all this, the Jordanian commentator follows in the footsteps of those who preceded him and who contributed to removing the Arab world from the peace so hoped for by the people and to keeping the Arab masses away from facts they should know.

Last Saturday, Harun Mahamid refrained from saying Israel had carried out the massacres in Sabra and Shatila camps. However, he resorted to showing films on the massacres, the victims and those killed during his reports on the massacre, Lebanese or Israeli, to imply to his viewers that he is still trying to implicate Israel at all costs. Harun Mahamid promises his viewers that he will reply next Saturday. However, those who know the difficulty of doing such a thing will pity him because this is an impossible mission.

Admitting the truth is easier and safer than continuing to lie. The viewer and the listener want to be informed of the truth. They don't ask the announcers to inform them of rumors, lies and falsehoods. Jordanian radio and television can retract their statements; the issues of the massacres in Sabra and Shatila are now being investigated by the committees in Israel and Lebanon. Soon all the newscasters and journalists in Jordan and Syria will be forced to swallow all their lies and retract what they had claimed and falsified. Harun Mahamid is not the issue. He is only one of many who work in the service of corrupt regimes that are hostile to peace. What is important is that the truth should be known. What is important is that respect must be shown for the viewer, listener or reader. What is important is to treat the viewer, the listener and reader as a person who is very well aware of what he wants and who knows that what he wants is the complete truth and only the truth.

FATAH OFFICIAL ON FEDERATION WITH JORDAN

JN051033 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] London - (UPI) - Khalid al-Hasan, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Palestine National Council, has declared that King Husayn's plan for a Jordanian-Palestinian federation would be possible after a Palestinian state is established.

In an interview with the Netherland's radio, Al-Hasan said the Fes summit resolutions stressed what should be done, namely, Israel should withdraw from all the occupied territories and a Palestinian state should be established. Al-Hasan also asserted that ending the war with Israel depends on its acceptance of Palestinian rights.

AT-TALI'AH: PALESTINIAN INDEPENDENCE ONLY OPTION

JN051333 Jerusalem AT-TALI'AH in Arabic 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "No Option Other Than National Independence"]

[Text] The Palestinian people and their land and cause are not a piece of cheese to be shared and swallowed by others. The Palestinians have proved through their steadfastness and sacrifices that they are a thorn in the enemies' throats, which cannot be swallowed. Proof of this is what we are witnessing these days -- such as the wider recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the increase in the status of the PLO, which has made their majesties and excellencies the Arab kings and presidents seek its cover, or trap it, if they can.

The sons of this people in the West Bank and Gaza, who have withstood all kinds of pressure and foiled all plans to undermine their right to self-determination, will never allow their steadfastness and sacrifices to be exploited in the implementation of any plan falling short of fulfilling their right to self-determination on all the territories of the West Bank and Gaza with their 4 June 1967 boundaries.

If signs of the failure of the civilian administration are already visible, this does not mean that we are prepared to accept the united Arab kingdom plan. Our people have resisted the civilian administration in order to achieve their right of self-determination not to accept King Husayn's plan or any other plan that does not guarantee the return of all the West Bank and Gaza to Palestinian sovereignty alone.

Those who believe the new Jordanian plan will regain the West Bank and Gaza must remember that this plan actually aims at securing an authorization from the Palestinian people so the Jordanian regime can negotiate with the U.S. administration on the basis of the U.S. plan which, Reagan and his aides said, is the U.S. idea of implementing the Camp David accords. The plan, they said, only aims at restoring some parts of the West Bank and Gaza to Jordanian control under Palestinian self-rule.

Therefore, if there are any among the Palestinians willing to sever their relationship with the sons of their displaced people abroad and to turn their backs on an important part of their people at home -- in the areas which are required for Israel's "secure" boundaries and between the existing settlements -- they must remember that there were in Yafo, Jerusalem and Hafia in 1948 certain people who were also only concerned about their own personal interests. However, it was not too long before they found themselves without those interests and repudiated by the Arab world. Similar people also existed under Jordanian rule in the 60's, people who were used to back the imperialist policy of making statements for local consumption. Again, it was not too long befcre they also discovered that their support for the Jordanian regime's policy did not protect their interests. When the West Bank was occupied, they lost many of those interests and were compelled to make up for these losses by a "rapprochment" with Israel. These people are making the same excuses now about preserving "interests," not knowing that what had failed to protect the West Bank also will fail to protect parts of it. The interests they are referring to in justifying their acceptance of parts of the West Bank also will be lost.

It is time they realized that security and protection of interests can only be achieved by a different policy based on the people and their forces as well as on the support of our Arab brothers and many friends throughout the world, a policy based on pooling Arab resources, resisting enemies and achieving national independence and protecting it from any violations.

AL-FAJR CRITICIZES CURRENT JORDANIAN MOVE

JN041713 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Jordanian Move"]

[Text] Jordan recently has been actively publicizing U.S. President Ronald Reagan's initiative. Jordan has gone or far as to claim that the Reagan initiative is in agreement with the Fes summit resolutions - what was described as the Fes summit peace plan, stressing that these resolutions included the minimal and the maximal Arab demands.

This Jordanian interpretation of the Fes summit resolutions implies that the maximal demand of establishing an independent Palestinian state is out of the question and impossbile because the United States does not want it. It also implies that the minimal demand, which will be fulfilled through Jordan, is possible because the United States wants it.

Jordan did stop here but reached the point of calling for a referendum to determine the future of the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship. Jordan claims that it will hold contacts with the highest level of the Palestinian leadership to implement the plan of the united Arab kingdom or the Jordanian-Palestinian federal union.

Observers notice that this Jordanian call, for some reason, was simultaneous with the bestial massacres committed against our people in Beirut. However, it seems that, instead of benefiting from these massacres, the Jordanian call was completely smothered by the news of the massacres, which gained priority over any news of a Jordanian policy meant for the front pages of all papers.

We reject this swift Jordanian move which has in advance ruled out the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state and shown enthusiasm for Reagan's initiative using various excuses.

The path is still long and a few words from Reagan does not mean that the withdrawal has been achieved. A few words from Reagan does not mean that Jordan must attack in order to pull the rug from under Palestinian feet.

JERUSALEM DAILY SCORNS JORDAN'S APPROACH TO UNITY

JN042007 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 1 Oct 82 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Unity With Jordan?!"]

[Text] Jordanian media have been publicizing the Jordanian federal union and trying to exploit for this purpose any Palestinian statement or implication in the interest of Jordanian aims.

The Jordanian media yesterday stressed that Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, had stated that a federal union with Jordan is inevitable. While reporting Al-Hasan's statements, the Jordanian media was forced to admit that he said that "a federal union with Jordan can be considered after the establishment of the Palestinian state."

So we clearly see that this inevitability in the original statement "can be considered." We also notice that the Jordanian media have lost both honesty and accuracy and have not even hesitated to distort the words and statements of living persons.

However, this fleeting glance at the Jordanian media's role which is publicizing the "federal union" and the "united Jordanian kingdom" does not mean that we reject unity or union; it means we demand that things be put in their true perspective.

The Palestinian people always have played an influential role in every pan-Arab and unionist party in our Arab world. Our people have sacrificed the best of their sons and have paid dearly for the sake of unity, which does not allow anyone to (?wager) on the Palestinians or claim he is more eager for unity than they. Arab unity, which is a hope we have not lost and will never lose, cannot be imposed from the top or by force. This unity is an attempt to reunite the peoples of one nation whose enemies have tried to fragment it and cut it to pieces so they can maintain their hegemony over it and its resources. This unity must come from the bottom, not the top.

However, the 1948 unity between what was left of Palestine and Trans-Jordan is worthy of consideration, although it was imposed from the top through a false conference in which the Palestinian people were not democratically represented.

The Palestinians, who are unionists at heart, imagined that unity with Trans-Jordan could be a nucleus for a more comprehensive unity, but the practices of the Jordanian regime and its hirelings made the people resent that unity, particularly when the regime turned the unity into "annexation" and turned the Palestinians into third or fourth class citizens.

We realize very well that this stage is not one for disagreement with Jordan and we understand that we must not leave the political theater open for Jordan to do whatever it wishes. This doesn't mean, however, that we are ready to throw ourselves in Jordan's lap or accept its chains.

Jordan must understand something very well: The Palestinian people are unionists, yet they still firmly reject being under the trusteeship of anyone else.

The same hands that distorted the meaning of the 1948 unity between what was left of Palestine and Trans-Jordan, are again trying to play a detested role that may open old wounds or incite the Palestinians against unity with Jordan.

These hands must stop their tricks and publicizing tongues must drop silent. The circle of history must proceed. Only when the Palestinian people achieve their right to self-determination and establish their own independent state can they talk about unity.

We frankly and loudly say "Only after the establishment of the Palestinian state" can unity be attained, unity between peers and not of annexation. Can those panting in Amman understand this and, therefore, stop their screaming?

OFFICIALS ACCUSE EGYPTIAN PRESS OF ANTI-SEMITISM

TA051532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Jerusalem officials say the Egyptian press is waging an anti-Israel and anti-Semitic campaign with the blessing of the Egyptian Government. The articles and editorials published during the past several days are terrible, the officials said. They are against Israel. They are anti-Semitic and worrisome. One of the officials reported that the Israeli ambassador to Cairo submitted several complaints about these articles and was told in reply that the Egyptian press is not controlled.

MURTADA TO RETURN 'WHEN THE TIME COMES'

TA041212 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Oct 82 p 2

[Report by Cairo correspondent Mira Avrekh]

[Text] When will the Egyptian ambassador return to Tel Aviv? "When the time comes" -- says Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. He said yesterday that the prupose of having recalled the ambassador to Egypt -- in addition to consultations -- was to express Egypt's dissatisfaction with and condemnation of Israel's action in West Beirut and the massacre of Palestinians. "We wanted to express our indignation not only over the massacre at the refugee camps," 'Ali said, "but also at the massacre through the bombings carried out from September 1-7, which were unnecessary and killed 3,000 people."

-- Will you send back the ambassador?

"Of course."

-- When?

"When the time comes."

-- And when will that be?

"No comment," 'Ali responded with a smile.

-- Will it be the same ambassador who has served in Israel until now?

"Yes, it will be the same ambassador -- S'ad Murtada."

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS UNION MEETS

Cuban on Troops in Africa

AB051348 Lagos NAN in English 1340 GMT 5 Oct 82

[By James Bello]

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 5 (NAN) -- Cuban soldiers will remain in Angola and Ethiopia until the host countries ask them to leave, the leader of the Cuban delegation to the current International Communications Union conference, Mr Gernando Galindo, said in Nairobi yesterday.

The Nairobi correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reports that Mr Galindo, who is the director of international relations in the Ministry of Communications, told newsmen that Cuban soldiers were in Angola to bolster that country's defence in the face of South African aggression, while those in Ethiopia were fighting alongside the Ethiopian Army.

Mr Galindo told newsmen that the Non-aligned Movement had a role to play in the search for a new international economic order.

Mr Galindo pointed out that there was serious economic deficit throughout the world, adding that developing countries were currently being compelled to negotiate for assistance at unfavorable terms.

On telecommunications, he said that it was not practicable for the world to utilise only one of the two major satellites -- Sputnik (Soviet) and Intelsat (American) due to ideological considerations.

Nigerian on Satellite Link

AB051343 Lagos NAN in English 1335 GMT 5 Oct 82

[By James Bello]

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 5 (NAN) -- The minister of communications, Mr Audu Ogbeh, said at the week-end in Nairobi that Nigeria would soon open a dialogue with Kenya on ways of improving satellite communication links between the two countries.

The minister told the Nairobi correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that he had already had preliminary talks with his Kenyan counterpart, Mr Henry Kosgey, on the issue. He said that officials of the Nigerian external telecommunications would visit Nairobi soon to sort out the factors involved in establishing direct communication links between both countries.

Mr Ogbeh also told NAN that a national telecommunication policy for Nigeria would be made public next year as part of events marking 1983 as the world's communications year declared by the UN.

He said that a seminar had been planned for next month to work out the policy, which, according to him, would "be a kind of guideline for national telecommunications programmes."

The minister said that Nigeria would take advantage of the new telecommunication institute set up for the Third World nations by the United States, adding that 500 Nigerian engineers would undergo training at the institute.

Mr Ogbeh is in Nairobi at the head of the Nigerian delegation to the International Telecommunications Union conference which entered its second week yesterday.

ALGERIA

RWANDAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES TALKS 5 OCTOBER

LD052122 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Algerian-Rwandan political talks concluded this afternoon at the residence of the Rwandan president. They were preceded by a private meeting between Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Juvenal Habyarimana. The political talks were then extended to include the members of the delegations.

The Rwandan president and his delegation left Algiers this afternoon to visit the Oran Wilaya.

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD052128 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic of Algeria, today received Vasiliy Rykov, Soviet ambassador to Algeria, who handed to a message from President Leonid Brezhnev.

LIBYA

LIBYAN FORCES ATTACKED IN AL-BIQA' VALLEY 5 OCT

LD051904 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Early today, the Zionist forces attacked Libyan forces present in the Al-Biqa' Valley. The attack did not cause any losses.

LEBANESE PRESIDENT AL-JUMAYYIL GREETS AL-QADHDHAFI

LD051608 Tripoli JANA in English 1454 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijja 18, October 5, Jamahiriyah News Agency — The revolution's leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, has received a message of congratulations from President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon on the occasion of the Adha Muslim feast.

MOROCCO

SOVIET DIPLOMAT, FAMILY REPORTED MISSING

NC052209 Paris AFP in English 2203 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Rabat, Oct 5 (AFP) — The first secretary of the Soviet Embassy here, Anatoli Bogaty, together with his wife and two children, has been missing since September 22.

The diplomat's Peugeot 504 car was found at the end of last week in the Rabat outskirts, a diplomatic source in the Moroccan capital said.

The Moroccan authorities have issued an appeal for information about the disappearance.

MAP REPORTS BOUCETTA SECURITY COUNCIL SPEECH

LD051452 Rabat MAP in English 1237 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 5 (MAP) -- On behalf of the Arab group, Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta made an address Monday before the Security Council on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

After he outlined the serious character of the two-year conflict opposing Iraq and Iran, the deadly combats it led to, and the serious consequences it may have on the whole region, Mr Boucetta said that the difference opposing the two countries can surely be settled through diplomatic means provided both parties show a sincere will and desire to reestablish peace.

Unfortunately, he added, war is still raging despite the Security Council resolutions appealing to the two countries to stop the war and settle their conflict peacefully.

He recalled that Iraq had favourably responded to the Security Council appeals while the other party had not.

Mr Boucetta also evoked the various mediation attempts undertaken by the United Nations, by the Nonaligned Movement, and mainly by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and reiterated the Arab countries desire to see the two parties put an end to hostilities and reestablish peace.

The Moroccan minister of state further recalled that the recently held twelth Arab summit of Fes had lauded the courageous stance adopted by Iraq which unilaterally declared withdrawal of its troops to the international frontiers and expressed its desire to trigger the peace process based on the United Nations Charter and Security Council resolutions.

The Security Council, he added, should urge the other party to respect the U.N. Charter, to cooperate with the Security Council to reestablish a just and lasting peace in conformity with international law, and good neighborhood.

Mr Boucetta finally stressed the Arab group's determination to spare no effort and to cooperate with the Security Council in favour of peace and security in the region.

TUNISIA

TURKISH PREMIER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD041714 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Summary] Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu arrived in Tunis on an official visit at 12;30 today. In a statement at the airport, the Turkish prime minister expressed his pleasure at making the visit and said he will discuss with his Tunisian counterpart the strengthening of bilateral relations, which have a long history. He was welcomed at the airport by the Tunisian prime minister and other officials.

Ulusu, Mazali Address Dinner

TA051153 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who is on an official visit in Tunisia, is continuing his contacts. In a statement yesterday evening at a dinner given in his honor by Tunisian prime minister Mzali, Ulusu said the Middle East dispute continues to be a serious cause for concern for the entire international community. Ulusu said: This dispute is a potential threat to world peace. This situation is being exacerbated through the intransigent and provocative stand and policy of Israel.

Noting that Turkey and Tunisia have traditional ties, Ulusu said that bilateral relations, which have until now been developing without any problems, will continue to be strengthened in all fields. Ulusu said that international developments do not inspire optimism and that significant progress has not been made in resolving world problems.

Ulusu continued: We, despite all, hope that it will be possible to achieve results in the limitation of strategic arms among nuclear powers and in developing an atmosphere of increasing security in Europe. Naturally, we are fully aware that in the long run there is a need not only for measures aimed at controlling and limiting arms but for a real and comprehensive disarmament which will channel large resources from arms production to peaceful goals.

Referring to the Middle East dispute, Ulusu expressed the respect and appreciation felt for the courageous struggle waged by the Palestinians against Israeli aggression. Noting that Turkey strongly supports the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, Ulusu said: Turkey believes in the need for recognizing the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinians, including their right to establish their own state. Ulusu described the Middle East plan adopted at the Arab summit as a constructive, realistic and positive undertaking. On the Iran-Iraq war, Ulusu said that Turkey has been participating, from the start, in efforts aimed at ending the war between the two countries and that it is determined to continue these efforts. Ulusu said Turkey desires a solution to the Afghan problem that will secure the withdrawal of all foreign military units from Afghanistan and will stop outside interference in the country's domestic affairs.

On the Cyprus issue, Ulusu thanked Tunisia for the understanding shown and support extended concerning the just cause of the Turkish Cypriot community.

In the last part of his speech, Ulusu said: The loyalty of our countries to peace and international cooperation and their balanced and constructive approaches to world and regional problems are valuable fundamental factors. The strengthening of relations and cooperation between Turkey and Tunisia, which are factors of stability in their region at this period, will serve the maintenance of security and stability in the region as well as their own national interests.

Also speaking at the dinner, Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali said the friendship between the two countries has been cemented in history for centuries through joint relations and reflects their magnificent civilization. Mzali expressed the belief that Ulusu's visit will be the beginning of a new type of multidimensional, strong and inspiring cooperation. Recalling that in his sacrifice bairam message, Tunisian President Bourguiba had called on all the Islamic, Christian and Jewish world to work together toward conciliation and peace in the Middle East. Mzali said: No doubt, in this perspective, the role that might be played in this direction by Muslim states and especially Turkey, which has a distinguished position in the world, is an invaluable contribution.

Referring to the Cyprus issue, Mzali expressed the belief that the intercommunal talks are the best way to achieve a just solution based on respect for the legitimate rights of both communities.

Caylak and Balci from the Turkish radio and television news center report that Ulusu will go to Djerba island today to visit various industrial installations. Ulusu will give a dinner in honor of the Tunisian prime minister this evening.

Visit Continues

TA051156 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who is in Tunisia, is continuing his contacts. Turkish-Tunisian official talks are continuing. Ulusu left Tunis by air this morning for the island of Djerba. After Djerba, Ulusu will visit the phosphoric acid installations in Gabes. Ulusu will conclude his visits to Djerba and Gabes this evening and return to Tunis. He will host a dinner in honor of Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali this evening.

Ulusu held talks with Mzali yesterday evening. Halil Caylak and Metin Balci from the Turkish radio and television news center report that the two prime ministers discussed international problems and bilateral relations.

The Turkish-Tunisian official talks are continuing. Importance is being attached to economic and trade issues. An agreement has been reached on establishing air and maritime transport between Turkey and Tunisia. An agreement on the decisions made at the joint economic committee meeting and the implementation of legal decisions is expected to be signed at the end of the official talks.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD051328 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] New York, 5 Oct (TAP) -- Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisia's minister of foreign affairs, is continuing the series of talks he is holding at the UN General Assembly in New York. Last night he met with his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko.

Following the talks, which lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes, Beji Caid es-Sebsi told TAP that he had reviewed with Mr Gromyko the current international situation, especially the situation in the Middle East, and bilateral relations between Tunisia and the Soviet Union and future cooperation between the two countries.

He went on to add that the talks took place in a very cordial atmosphere and made it possible to have a frank and comprehensive exchange of views. He said: "Our views were in agreement that our talks were very constructive and beneficial."

Beji Caid es-Sebsi, replying to a question about the Soviet stand on the Arab peace initiative, mentioned that the Soviet foreign minister had supported the Bourguiba plan in his speech at the General Assembly when he stressed that the 1947 UN resolution concerning Palestine is still in force. This resolution had created the Jewish state and envisaged the creation of a Palestinian Arab state.

The minister of foreign affairs was asked if the Arab agreement in Fes constituted a new offer that has created appreciable changes in the postures of some of the major powers. The foreign minister replied that the Arab initiative adopted at the Fes summit has generated a new momentum for the benefit of the Palestine question, and that all those with whom talks were held, especially Andrey Gromyko, have emphasized the role which Tunisia continues to play in international politics, especially in connection with the Middle East issue, in helping to implement and make a success of this agreement.

KENYA

MOI APPOINTS GROUP TO FORMULATE 'CODE OF CONDUCT'

EA052002 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi today appointed a 14-member working party on the national code of conduct which must be observed by every Kenyan and other residents in the country.

The working party, which is expected to produce its report within 6 months, is chaired by Mr (B.M. Gecaga). The members are His Lordship Bishop (Ndingi Mwananzekoi), Rev (Alexander Kipsang Muge), Rev (George Wanjau), Mr (Ahmed Yusuf), Mrs (Hilda Simpson), Mr (Lawrence Sagini), Hon Mrs (Eddah Gachukia), Mr (F.J. Addly), Mr (Ambrose Adongo), Mr (Kurban Bhaloo), Mr (Ramesh M. Desai) and Mr (Burudi Nabwera). The secretary is Mr (D.N. Namu).

In his statement, while appointing the working party, the president regretted that some persons in authority, others in responsible positions and even those in middle and lower positions had out of greed and selfishness exploited the general public through misappropriations, corrupt practices, blackmail and bribery. The president noted that the objectives of the government and the ruling party were based on the conviction that every member of the society is important and equal -- our government is of the people and managed by the people through their elected leadership under the auspices of the ruling party -- and that every Kenyan is entitled to an equitable share of opportunities and resources, and that our society must therefore be free of exploitation.

Among other aspects relating to the proposed code of conduct for every citizen, the working party will specifically examine and make appropriate recommendations on what should be the disciplinary measures for:

1. Ministers, assistant ministers, members of Parliament and councillors,

2. Civil servants, including other public servants,

3. Party leaders and officers at HQ, branches and subbranches,

4. Leaders and officers in the cooperative movement, self-help programs, youth and other welfare organizations, and

5. Other citizens and residents.

SERVICEMEN RECEIVE JAIL SENTENCES 5 OCTOBER

EA051958 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] For the first time since the court-martial started hearing cases against servicemen of the now disbanded Kenya Air Force for their part in the 1 August disturbances, a Kenya Navy serviceman, Senior Pvt (John Nyale Kai) from the Kenya Navy in Mtongwe, Mombassa, who was in Nairobi attending a course, was jailed for 6 years for participation in the disturbances.

Others who were imprisoned today after pleading guilty are Senior Pvt (William Ogembo), who was jailed for 23 years; Senior Pvt (Haron Kisale Mungailwa), who got 12 years; Senior Pvt (Joel Kiptanui Kurgat), who was jailed for 14 years; Senior Pvt (Protas Wesonga Musumba), who received 8 years; Senior Pvt (George Owino Lusi), who got 15 years; Pvt (Titus Kangangi Muthoka), who got 18 years; and Pvt (Michael Wainina Ngugi), who was imprisoned for 6 years.

Hearing continues tomorrow at the Langata military barracks.

UGANDA

MUWANGA ANNOUNCES OPERATION AGAINST REBELS

AB051002 Paris AFP in English 0949 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Kampala, Oct 5 (AFP) -- Government troops in Uganda have launched an intensive operation against rebels in the countryside, Vice President Paulo Muwanga said over the weekend.

Mr Muwanga, who is also the country's defense minister, did not disclose exactly where his troops were conducting the operation, but he warned in a speech in the southern town of Masaka, 100 kilometres (65 miles) from here, that civilians sympathising with the rebels were being watched closely by the government and should stop providing support for rebel groups.

But the vice president added that the government planned to release former rebels who had surrendered to the authorities and had now been "rehabilitated".

It was generally thought in Kampala that the anti-guerrilla operation was concentrating on the Kakiri area west of Kampala. Unofficial reports in the capital last week spoke of intensive activity in that region to remove the rebels.

Mr Muwanga is currently acting as Uganda's president during President Milton Obote's absence from hospital yesterday and is expected home on Thursday.

RESIDENTS 'EXPELLED' FROM KAMPALA NEIGHBORHOOD

AB051555 Paris AFP in French 1352 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Kampala, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Several hundred people have been expelled from their homes near the Ugandan Army headquarters in Mengo commerical center, Kampala, it was learned on Tuesday.

On 20 September, the residents of this area, in which the presidential palace is also located, were given 14 days to leave the area.

According to MUNNANSI, weekly publication of the opposition Democratic Party, about 200 families were affected by this measure for which no official reason was given.

Less than 3 months ago, however, security forces discovered a hideout containing explosives about 100 meters from the presidential palace.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

NATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION SOMEWHAT IMPROVED

AB051551 Paris AFP in French 1031 GMT 5 Oct 82

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Bangui, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Observers in Bangui note that although one cannot actually speak of a real economic revival, the CAR's economy has succeeded in eliminating part of its budget deficit, reducing it from 11 billion CFA francs (220 million FF) in [word indistinct] to 7.6 billion CFA francs (152 million FF) this year.

This considerable reduction in the budget deficit, which is accompanied by a 25 percent increase in government income, comes in the face of an increase in the cost of manufactured products the CAR has to import, as it has no national industry, and the reluctance of foreigners to invest in the country.

The CAR also has to pay the salary of 30,000 civil servants and soldiers, estimated at 1.8 billion CFA francs per month, while revenues (derived mainly from customs) amount to an average of 1.3 billion CFA francs for the same period.

The customs duties, which vary between 40 and 100 percent of the cost of imported goods, are actually the reason behind foreign investors' reluctance to establish businesses in the CAR, even though the country is now politically stable. This is all the more so because none of the raw materials vital to the running of an industry are available locally.

France, the CAR's main economic partner, has pledged to pay 5 of the 7.6 million CFA francs of the budget deficit. However, since June it has stopped giving the CAR the difference between the customs revenues and civil servants' salaries, according to official sources in Bangui.

The IMF has demanded, as a preliminary condition for filling the budgetary gap, that 3,000 civil servants be dismissed or retired. So far, the CAR has terminated the employment of 800 people. Sources in Bangui further agree that the military regime headed by Gen Andre Kolingba will find it difficult in the short run to exceed that figure because of the need to avoid a wave of discontent among the people that would be detrimental to the country's political stability.

In an interview with AFP, General Kolingba said in this connection: "The conditions laid down by the IMF are very sound, and we have no difficulty in accepting their merit. The differences that persist between us are connected more with certain aspects of its diagnosis and with the method of implementing its aid."

In order to cope with its financial difficulties, the CAR has undertaken to diversify the economic aid it requires. Among other things, it has just reestablished diplomatic and economic relations with Libya, which is supposed to "reactivate" 3 Libyan companies already established in the CAR and set up a bank. The CAR has also established contact with the Eastern countries, Scandinavia and Brazil.

On the national level, the CAR is counting on the revival of the cultivation of cotton, its main export crop, which should reach 27,000 tons this year compared with 17,000 in 1981. It also expects to achieve total self-sufficiency in food in 3 years.

It began to repair 1,000 km of road and tracks 12 months ago in order to make the country more accessible. Efforts have also been made to improve government and joint corporations and to put an end to the stagnation in the banking sector.

Nevertheless, corruption, which the military has been fighting since it came to power in 1981, has already reappeared, and the assiduity with which work was done during that period has seriously diminished.

The difficult economic challenge the CAR faces in attempting to have a balanced budget by 1985 is coupled with an important political stake, since the military is already linking a return to democratic institutions with economic recovery.

CONGO

NZE ON OAU CONTACT GROUP, KINSHASA SUMMIT

AB051922 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The OAU is facing a crisis, but it is not the first one this organization has faced. Also, the OAU is not the only international organization currently facing a crisis. However, birds of ill omen have begun predicting the death of the pan-African organization since the beginning of the crisis. A certain press has placed itself in the vanguard to sow and maintain confusion. Thus, this press cried and continues to cry for failure of the meeting of the contact group that has just taken place in Addis Ababa. This is surprising. It even went as far as sowing confusion about the ninth summit of heads of state of France and Africa that opens in Kinshasa in a few days. The misunderstanding must be removed and truth alone should triumph. The Congolese press interviewed Congolese Minister of Foreign Affairs Pierre Nze, who participated in the discussions among members of the contact committee on the conclusions of this meeting.

[Begin recording] [Nze] I would first of all remind you that it is a contact committee set up by the states that were present in Tripoli to make contact with those who were not there. This committee is therefore mandated by a certain number of states to carry out this task. The Addis Ababa meeting was to analyze the work we had done, and to know in which direction we should continue and if we had had interesting results. All this was done and we charged ourselves with the mission of recontacting other heads of state or the principal members of those who mandated us to give an account of the results we obtained. I do not think there were representatives of the Western press in the hall to note that we failed. Since we did not fail, we do not understand why the press should say that we ended in failure. It is well stated in our communique that the contacts we had with the heads of state who were not in Tripoli were useful and that we should continue with new contacts to allow the holding of the OAU summit in Tripoli before the end of the year.

[Question] Mr Minister, this same Western press says the ninth French-African summit that will open in Kinshasa in a few days has on its agenda the problem of the OAU. What do you think?

[Answer] The French-African summit, or the summit of heads of state of France and Africa, as it is called now, is an informal meeting that allows a certain number of African states, African heads of state, to meet their French counterparts and to discuss issues of cooperation. Essentially, it is to discuss possibilities of widening and improving cooperation between France and a certain number of African states. This orientation has improved, because these discussions with France are a prolongation of the North-South dialogue. This is so because African countries are considered countries from the South.

Therefore meeting with France means meeting with a country from the North. For some time now we have felt that France could be a relay between Africa's preoccupations -- which are the preoccupations of developing countries as well as those of the countries of the South -- and the preoccupations of the countries of the North. France could serve as intermediary between those of us in the South and those in the North so our preoccupations would be well understood in the North-South dialogue. It is not a matter of transforming this meeting into one that concerns itself with Africa's preoccupations or more so of taking this meeting as a substitute for an African summit. It is not a matter of the OAU being examined by this meeting, which is informal. I do not know who gave this explanation to the Western press, which believes that because the OAU is in difficulty it is the meeting of the heads of state of Africa and France that now has to serve as the OAU or attempt to solve the problems that Africa has not yet been able to solve. This is to deny the African heads of state their wisdom, their ability to solve their own problems within their own organization. We do not think that such a step, such an attitude will be right.

[Question] Mr Minister, some heads of state will agree to participate in the 19th OAU summit, but would like to have the venue changed from Tripoli. After the contacts made, do you think it is possible to hold the 19th summit before December and in Tripoli?

[Answer] Well, we are doing all this so the summit can take place before December; we hope it will happen. Whether or not it should be held somewhere other than Tripoli is difficult to say, because we are acting in accordance with the resolution of the 18th summit in Nairobi, which chose its next venue as Tripoli, and no one has the power to change this. We have to meet in an ordinary session in Tripoli. The heads of state who do not wish to go to Tripoli may refrain from doing so for personal reasons, but the commitments of our organization are that a summit should be held in Tripoli this year. [end recording]

ZAIRE

THIRD MPR CONGRESS SCHEDULED 6-10 DECEMBER

AB051232 Paris AFP in French 1049 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 October (AFP) -- The third ordinary congress of the MPR (the ruling single party in Zaire) will take place from 6 to 10 December, the MPR Central Committee announced on Monday evening at the end of its fifth ordinary session which opened on 27 September.

The Central Committee also decided to maintain the outgoing people's commissioners (deputies) in their posts until 7 November since the new legislature -- the fourth since Gen Mobutu Sese Seko's accession to power, resulting from the 18 and 19 September elections -- will begin work on 8 November.

Concerning discipline, the Central Committee ordered the prosecution of outgoing deputy Kantanga Mpoy for misappropriation of drugs and cattle theft. Kantanga Mpoy has also been deprived of his seat in the Legislative Council (parliament) as well as of his civil and political rights for a period of 5 years.

GHANA

COMMANDER SAYS MILITARY EXERCISES TO CONTINUE

AB051955 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The army commander, Brigadier Quainoo, said today that military exercises for the People's Armed Forces will continue until that level of efficiency which the forces need is achieved. He was addressing troops of the lst Infantry Brigade, the airborne and the air force at the Shai Hills at the end of the fourth phase of an operation codenamed "exercise (?Boosts Might)". Brigadier Quainoo said professional soldiering is not done in airconditioned and red-carpeted offices. From now on, soldiers will be taken through the fundamentals of professionalism to prepare them mentally and materially to defend the country at all time.

Brigadier Quainoo said such exercises will improve the reaction capacity of soldiers in times of emergency as well as ensure uniformity in tactics for all divisions of the armed forces. The army commander stressed the need for soldiers to tune their minds to enviromental needs. They should therefore take the exercises seriously and learn from their mistakes.

The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, who also took part in the exercise, urged soldiers to always adopt new tactics. Beauty, he said, lies in perfection and in the final analysis it is the degree of one's skill that determines the effectiveness of operations. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings added that although the People's Armed Forces may not have sophisticated weapons, maximum use has to be made of those available.

The 2-week exercise, which covered all phases of conventional warfare, ends on Saturday.

NEWSPAPERS ON PDC'S, WDC'S, OAU SURVIVAL

AB052055 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The GHANAIAN TIMES writes on PDC's [People's Defense Committee] and WDC's [Workers' Defense Committee]. It says, except in a few cases, they have lived up to unbelievable expectations and have shown that they are really a moving spirit behind the revolutionary process. Their success can prove one thing; that is the people under the umbrella of well-organized and disciplined organs such as PDC's and WDC's are more than capable of improving their economic, political and social lot.

On the economic front, the TIMES says the PDC's and WDC's have significantly helped in the collection of taxes and other revenues to boost the national coffers. By so doing they have closed avenues of corruption through which large sums of nation's money, including foreign exchange, were lost to government.

Another significant achievement is their leadership role in the establishment of community farms which are already showing good results. Also, the TIMES admits that PDC's might have made mistakes at their initial stage, but no matter the shortcomings, they have taken roots and made their impact on the social, economic and political life of the country and must be encouraged.

The GRAPHIC stresses the need to save the OAU. The paper says while efforts continue, the recent meeting of the OAU contact group in Addis Ababa has once again brought into sharp focus questions concerning the survival of the organization. The Addis Ababa meeting itself produced no spectacular breakthrough, but the fact that the contact group decided to continue its efforts to convene a summit in Tripoli this year is reassuring that all is not lost.

The GRAPHIC says Africans need a common organization and platform to solve problems facing them, and no African leader should allow himself to be used as a stooge to divide the continent.

The paper therefore urges all African patriots to rise up and save the OAU. It is in this aim that the contact group must be given the support by all African leaders to make the Tripoli summit a success.

IVORY COAST

EDITORIAL SAYS NEW AUSTERITY MEASURES TO COME

AB041139 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 4 Oct 82 pp 1, 32

[Editorial: "The Need to Prepare for Further Measures"]

[Excerpts] What a lot of rumors the birds of ill omen spread about as usual even before the meeting of the National Council! "They" were going to abolish the boarding school system. "They" were going to reduce or even abolish the stipends being paid to our students. "They" were even going to reduce the salaries of the civil servants.

Is Abidjan the champion city of rumors? Are the people of Abidjan "men of little faith?" It would be a very serious misappreciation of President Houphouet-Boigny to think for a moment that this providential statesman of which Ivory Coast boasts -- this man who has never ceased to pay passionate attention to the fate of his compatriots and the future of his country -- could make a dent, no matter how small it may be, in the welfare of his people to whom he is entirely devoted.

I still remember with emotion the following words warmly spoken by the head of state during the National Council meeting: "Do you think that it is with pleasure that your doyen -- who is proud to hear that he is heading a country of happy people where life is sweet -- is imposing austerity on you? I would so much have liked that each Ivorian would continue to be happy and smiling."

Yes, we believe that the measures -- increase of the prices of the meals and rents of our students, termination of all leases relating to houses being occupied by civil servants, prosecution of people who are no longer civil servants but who continue to be paid by the state -- were necessary. But for the president's very great understanding and solicitude for his people to whom he is so close, the measures would have been harsher as demanded by the economic situation of our country which is being strangled by shameful international speculation as are most nations, great and small.

But we must know right now that these first measures may be followed by others. In fact, if as the president has continuously proclaimed, the economy -- and in our country the rural economy in particular -- must promote social welfare, we are not unaware of the fact that for more than 2 years, the state's financial resources have decreased because of the 50 percent reduction in our export revenues. We also know that no one in the world can now foresee the end of this international crisis.

We must, more than ever before, rely on ourselves. Reliance on ourselves means to avoid waste in all sectors; to firmly and rigorously combat laxity, carelessness and the policy of inaction and drift; to be rigorous in all our actions; and to give great prominence to professional consciousness. As in Japan -- which President Houphouet likes to cite as an example and where people work 200 hours more every year than in the OECD countries -- we must work relentlessly, brim over with imagination and demonstrate the initiative.

Reliance on ourselves also demands that all of us -- whatever position we may occupy -- should agree to make the necessary sacrifices for our survival and the survival of our country as well as for the future of our children. We cannot do otherwise because each of us refuses to see the disappearance of this stable and peaceful country built for us by the father of the nation through our failure to apply indispensable brakes in time. It is therefore evident that we completely endorse the appeal for a daily real practice of austerity, solidarity, patience and tolerance.

And the members of the government, the heads of the various services and even the least among our country's authorities must provide an example. Since examples are contagious, it is essential that they should be an example of firmness, honesty, well-done work and the best defense of the nation's interests.

In fact, it would be regrettable should our doyen's quest for a new mentality and new behavior by the Ivoirian -- who is now far away from the easy life of the time of the fat cows and therefore in a time of austerity -- be diverted from its objective because of our failure to assume our responsibilities at our individual levels.

NIGERIA

PRP CONDEMNS SHAGARI'S 'PRO-U.S.' POLICY

AB051352 Lagos NAN in English 1315 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Kano, Oct. 5 (NAN) The People's Redemption Party (PRP) led by Alhaji Aminu Kano yesterday called on President Shehu Shagari to play a more dynamic role in reconvening the stalemated O.A.U. summit in Tripoli before the end of the year.

In a communique in Kano, at the end of a 2-day national directorate meeting of the party, deplored what it called "the pro-U.S. nuances of the federal government's foreign policy."

The party condemned the killing of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon "by Israel and her Phalangist surrogates" and called on the federal government to join hands with international forces to increase the pressure for the early establishment of a Palestinian state.

It also appealed to all interest groups in the country that have been flirting with Israel to desist from such association.

The party indicated its willingness to welcome back all those who deserted the party in the past "as some of such returnees have now retraced their steps back to party."

It however noted that a few of such rebels who had shown by their utterances and behaviour in both government and public life that they were "not fit to be a vanguard of mass liberation like the People's Redemption Party" would not be entertained.

The party fixed October 21 this year as a special convention day in Kaduna for the election of its 1983 presidential candidate.

The communique was signed by the national publicity secretary, Mr. Uche Chukumerije.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON FORMULA FOR OAU

AB051718 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 5 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] "Only Nigeria's formula can save OAU." This caption in the NATIONAL CONCORD is credited to the minister of external affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu. According to the minister, the compromise solution suggested by Nigeria to other African nations can save the OAU from collapse. The paper says that the compromise solution called for a tactical withdrawal by the SDAR in order to enable certain countries which objected to her recognition by the organization to attend another summit scheduled in Tripoli before the end of this year. Professor Audu said this on Monday while speaking with the NATIONAL CONCORD shortly before leaving Lagos to attend the first Cabinet meeting of the Federal Government which begins today in Abuja.

MINISTER SAYS MOST MAITATSINE RIOTERS RELEASED

AB051606 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Most of those detained over the Maitatsine religious uprising in Kano last year have been released on the orders of President Shehu Shagari. The minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba announced this in Abuja. He pointed out that others still being held were those already charged to court and were awaiting the determination of their cases. Alhaji Ali Baba said that those released has been repatriated to their various countries at the end of August this year. The minister was reacting to newspaper report published yesterday claiming that over 1,000 of the rioters were still in jail.

SIERRA LEONE

APC DELEGATION RECEIVED BY CHINESE OFFICIAL

AB060855 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, has received a three-man delegation from the APC [All People's Congress] National Youth League led by Patrick (Oldjohn), currently on a visit to China. On behalf of the secretary general of the APC, Mr (Oldjohn) congratulated the Chinese leaders for the successful outcome of the 12th Party Congress and expressed optimism that with the present leadership, the Chinese will succeed in their goals. He told the vice premier that the visit of the delegation has proved to be educative and spoke of the knowledge they have acquired during their stay, particularly in the activities of the All-China Youth Federation.

Premier Wan Li in response noted that the present situation in China is characterized by stability and unity, adding that the socialism in China is based on the current realities of the country. He pointed out that the policy of the Chinese Government is to intensify the training of young cadres who will be entrusted with decisionmaking positions.

On Sino-Sierra Leone relations, the Chinese vice premier noted that both countries had a common colonial experience and share similar views on various international issues. He expressed satisfaction over the present bilateral relations between our countries and looked forward to further improvement in our relationship.

The visiting three-man delegation was accompanied by Sierra Leone's envoy in China, Kenneth Aubee.

TOGO

EYADEMA RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

AB052050 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally, this morning received in audience at the Presidential Palace of the Republic in Lome a 2-man Libyan delegation, led by Muhammad as-Saddia, the secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Lome. The Libyan delegation came to deliver a message written from President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to President Gnassingbe Eyadema. Present at the audience was Mrs Massa Adgadzi, the minister delegate to the presidency of the republic in charge of relations with Parliament.

ANGOLA

JORGE ADDRESSES UNGA, MEETS COUNTERPARTS

EA051434 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Our foreign minister, Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, has made an important speech at the 37th UN General Assembly session, in which he carefully analyzed the international situation.

The Angolan foreign minister discussed southern Africa and paid particular attention to the Namibian issue and the deadlock in the negotiations. The Middle East, Lebanon, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and East Timor also received special attention from the Angolan foreign minister.

After discussing those issues, the foreign minister condemned the United States for condoning South African attacks on Angola and U.S. insistence on linking the problem of Namibian independence with the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in our country.

Comrade Paulo Jorge recently undertook intensive diplomatic activity in New York. In this context, he met with the Canadian foreign minister and the Italian and French foreign ministers, Emilio Colombo and Claude Cheysson respectively. In these meetings, he discussed the Namibian issue and the situation prevailing in southern Africa.

Besides his activity in the context of the 37th UN General Assembly session, our foreign minister also met with Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, Portuguese Foreign Minister Futscher Pereira and Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro with whom he exchanged views on southern Africa and bilateral relations.

AFP Account of Speech

AB060734 Paris AFP in English 0355 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, New York, Oct 6 (AFP) -- The U.S. Government has [words indistinct] persists in demanding the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a condition for agreeing to Namibian independence, Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge said here Tuesday.

The Cubans would be pulled out gradually, as already stated publicly last February, only when the threat of South African aggression had substantially diminished, he told a press conference. "Is it our fault that the U.S. administration is paranoid about Cuba?" he asked.

The world needed to ask why the United States maintained thousands of troops in Cuba, at the Guantanamo Naval Base, against Cuba's wishes, he said. Moreover, it was noteworthy that those who were so bothered about Cuban troops in Angola were not concerned about the South African troops occupying southern Angola, the American soldiers in South Korea and the French troops in various African countries.

Mr Jorge also accused the U.S. of making, with ulterior motives, "dangerous" optimistic assertions that all the obstacles to Namibian independence had been solved. Still to be settled was the nature of the electoral system, the composition of the U.N. force and the date of a ceasefire, he said. Also, no date had been fixed for a new round of U.S.-Angolan talks after the recent visit to Luanda of U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Frank Wisner.

Mr Jorge said the military activities of the South African backed anti-government UNITA rebels would fade once Namibia was independent and South Africa could no longer supply them with arms. Every time the South Africans invaded Angola, he said, these "puppet" forces at once went on the attack.

The minister said some 5,000 South African troops had occupied southern Angola since a [word indistinct] invasion in July last year, not counting the new troops who crossed the border to carry out new attacks on Angola.

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES FOREIGN DELEGATES, ENVOYS

Congo, Cuban, CSSR Officials

AB051241 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, yesterday received in audience the head of the Congolese Labor Party delegation, Celestin Ngoma Kouto, currently in the People's Republic of Angola on an official working visit. Present at the ceremony was also the coordinator of the Central Committee for control, Antonio Jacinto.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday also received in separate audiences the ambassadors of Cuba and Czechoslovakia accredited to the People's Republic of Angola.

Zambian Presidential Adviser

AB051918 Luanda ANGOP in French 1755 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Luanda, 5 Oct 82 (ANGOP) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the Republic of Angola, late this morning received in audience at Futungo de Belas in Luanda, Wilted Phiri, political adviser to the Zambian president. The latter came to deliver a personal message from Kenneth Kaunda to Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

President Kenneth Kaunda's envoy, who arrived in the Angolan capital this morning, was accompanied by Siteke Nwahe, financial adviser to the Zambian president, and by Boniface Zulu, Zambian ambassador accredited to Angola.

MADAGASCAR

MFM-MFT TO SUPPORT RATSIRAKA'S CANDIDACY

AB051613 Paris AFP in French 1303 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Manandafy Rakotonirina, Supreme Revolutionary Council member and chairman of the Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime-Militants for the Realization of the Revolution (MFM-MFT) (leftist proletarian), said on Tuesday in Antananarivo that his organization will support the candidature of outgoing President Didier Ratsiraka during the presidential elections in Madagascar scheduled for 7 and 15 November.

The MFM-MFT did not give any conditions for this support, although some of its members are still in prison following the riots in the northwest in March, Rakotonirina said during a press conference.

The party of Mr Rakotonirina, former sociology professor and instigator of the popular uprising in May 1972 which led to the overthrow of President Tsiranana, was the only revolutionary organization member of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution (the legal and mandatory framework for political activity in Madagascar) that has not expressed its opinion on the forthcoming elections. MFM-MFT support for President Ratsiraka is added to that of the majority of the seven parties who are members of the front.

As for Monja Jaona, dean of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and nationalist leader from the south and the only candidate who has officially declared he will run against President Ratsiraka, he has only the support of his own party, the "MONINA Kamiviombio" and of its dissident faction, the "V.S. MONIMA."

NAMIBIA

ABDUCTIONS BY SWAPO 'TERRORISTS' REPORTED

MB060735 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] A report from Windhoek says SWAPO terrorists have abducted 38 people from (Shangwela), near the border between South-West Africa/Namibia and Angola. An official of the Ovambo administration says the insurgents wore camouflage uniforms and were armed with Soviet-made automatic rifles. Two of the people abducted managed to escape and to return home. The official says altogether 100 people have been abducted from Ovambo by SWAPO terrorists in the past 3 weeks.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA CRITICIZES U.S. NAMIBIA POLICY

EA051508 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 4 Oct 82

[SWAPO program]

[Text] London -- The president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, Comrade Sam Nujoma, has said the USA is holding Namibia to ransom by linking its independence to the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from neighboring Angola.

Speaking in London over the weekend, Comrade Sam Nujoma said that the illegal Pretoria regime in Namibia was deliberately prolonging the suffering and agony of the Namibian people, while the Reagan regime was supporting it so as to impose a neocolonialist regime on the Namibian people against their will.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE FORCE DOWNS MIG OVER SOUTHERN ANGOLA

LD051524 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The chief of the South African Defense Force, Gen Constand Viljoen, has announced that the South African Air Force has shot down a Soviet MiG aircraft in southern Angola. No more information is available at this stage.

'No Reaction From Angola'

MB060702 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] So far, there has been no reaction from Angola to the incident in southern Angola yesterday, in which a Soviet MiG fighter aircraft was shot down in a dogfight with aircraft of the South African Air Force.

The chief of the defense force, Gen Constand Viljoen, said in Pretoria that a reconnaissance aircraft and two other air force aircraft had been attacked by four Soviet MiG fighter aircraft. After one of the Soviet planes had been shot down, the other three turned tail and the South African aircraft returned to base unscathed.

The reconnaissance flight was being undertaken to obtain information about missile installations, SWAPO concentrations and logistical installations in southern Angola.

SADF Spokesman Comments

MB060806 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0517 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Telephone interview with Col Tim Cruynauw, SADF media liaison officer, by Peter Byles on "Radio Today" program]

[Text] [Cruynauw] This happened while air force reconnaissance aircraft and two escort aircraft were reconnoitering built-up missile installations, SWAPO concentrations and terrorist logistics installations in the area. Four MiG aircraft attacked the reconnaissance flight and in the ensuing dogfight, one MiG was shot down. The other three immediately turned tail and fled the area.

[Question] How many aircraft were involved?

[Answer] Seven, then. The three from the South African Air Force and the four Russian MiG's.

[Question] How much is known about the buildup of missile installations?

[Answer] We know that SWAPO has been rearmed and re-equipped by Russia and its surrogates. It is also known that about 600 tons of weaponry was supplied to SWAPO through the Angolan harbor of Mocamedes 10 days ago. In addition to this, it is also known that missile installations are being erected in southern Angola, while SWAPO, with its latest resupply and its logistics buildup, intends to resume its terrorist actions after losing prestige in its last attempt.

[Question] Is there any clarity about the origin of the MiG that was shot down?

[Answer] It is definitely a Russian MiG. We haven't any other information on that, though.

RAND DAILY MAIL Report

MB060950 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[By Don Marshall, Pretoria bureau]

[Text] In a dogfight over southern Angola yesterday, South African warplanes shot down a Soviet-built MiG fighter while on a reconnaissance mission.

An airforce reconnaissance aircraft and two escort jets were making a reconnoitre of a buildup of missile installations, SWAPO concentrations and logistical installations in the area, the chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said in his announcement.

"The SAAF [South Africa Air Force] aircraft were attacked by four MiGs. One MiG was shot down, and the others immediately broke off the contact."

"The SAAF aircraft returned unscathed to their base," Gen Viljoen said.

It is at least the second Angolan plane shot down over Angolan territory by SAAF warplanes in less than a year. The incident is certain to anger Americans, who have been trying to get the 20,000 Cubans in Angola to leave as a prelude to a political settlement in South-West Africa. Members of the Western contact group would not comment last night, saying they would have to inform their governments first.

The SADF [South Africa Defense Force] announcement did not give further details, so it is not known what type of SAAF aircraft were involved, whether the downed MiG was a MiG-17 or MiG-21, what type of weapons were employed, or how deep into Angola the SAAF had penetrated before they were intercepted.

However, Major-General Terry Lloyd, officer commanding the SWA [South-West Africa] territory force, announced in Windhoek in August last year that Mirage fighter aircraft has been moved to forward bases in SWA to counter the threat of MiGs operating in southern and central Angola.

Angola is reported to be operating about 30 MiG-21A -- codenamed Fishbed -- from bases at Cuvelai and Mulondo, about 200 km from the SWA border. The aircraft are flown by Cuban and Russian pilots.

It is likely that South Africa's latest air-to-air missile was used to bring down the MiG yesterday, although possibly cannon fire was used.

The SADF claimed last night that the reconnaissance was a result of a large-scale efforts by the Soviet Union to re-arm and re-equip SWAPO.

"It is known that about 600 tons of weaponry was supplied to SWAPO through the southern Angolan port of Mocamedes 10 days ago.

"In addition to this, it is also known that missile installations are being erected in southern Angola while SWAPO, with its latest re-supply and its logistics build-up intends to resume its terrorist actions internally after losing prestige in its last attempt," the SADF statement said.

Last night's announcement by the South Africans of an arms buildup in southern Angola could increase tension in the area, especially if the Angolans or SWAPO try to establish sophisticated antiaircraft missile and radar installations.

SAAF fighter bombers swooped across the border in August last year to bomb vital radar installations in the Angolan town of Cahama as a prelude to the launching of Operation Protea, a large scale incursion by the SADF to break SWAPO's military machine in Southern Angola. More than 1,000 Angolan soldiers and SWAPO guerrillas were killed in the operation. Soviet military equipment worth more than 200 million rand was also captured.

SADF spokesmen in Pretoria would not say last night whether yesterday's incident could be regarded as an escalation of the conflict. "At this stage we are still regarding it as an incident," an SADF source said.

ENERGY MINISTER REPORTS 'SIGNIFICANT' OIL FIND

AB051650 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] East London, South Africa, Oct 5 (AFP) -- Significant oil reserves have been found for the first time in South Africa, Energy Minister Pieter du Plessis announced here today. The find was made by the Soekor Company offshore Mosselbaai, some 400 kms (250 miles) southwest of here, in the Indian Ocean, he said.

The minister announced the discovery during a congress of the Cape Province federation of the ruling National Party following a telephone call from the company's chairman.

KANGWANE TRIBAL CHIEFS SEEK HOMELANDS TRANSFER

MB050949 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Oct 82 p 3

[By Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Text] Three chiefs from kaNgwane have formally requested permission from Pretoria to secede with their land and people from kaNgwane to Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, chief minister of Gazankulu, said yesterday.

The three chiefs made their appeal to the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof at a special meeting in July when the row over plans to transfer kaNgwane to Swaziland was at its height. They were accompanied by Prof Ntsanwisi, who said yesterday he had arranged the meeting after the chiefs approached him for assistance.

kaNgwane was the designated "homeland" of South Africa's 750,000 Swazis until Pretoria's decison to take it over pending its transfer to Swaziland. Gazankulu is the "homeland" of South Africa's 1,000,000 Shangaans.

The three chiefs -- Chiefs Mandenda Nxumalo, Mbamdiso Kkhwatsha and George Mhule -- are all Shangaans and have no desire to be incorporated in Swaziland, Prof Ntsanwisi said.

He added: "No finality was reached during the discussions. It is an on-going matter.

KaNgwane is divided into three blocks of territory with a strong Shangaan presence in two of them, Prof Nstanwisi said. "The bulk of the population in the Nkomazi area are Shangaans. Of the seven chiefs there, five are Shangaans. In Nsikazi about a third of the people are Shangaans."

According to an informed source close to the Swaziland Government, Dr Koornhof told the chiefs they were free to move to Gazankulu, but they would have to leave their land behind as it had been set aside for the Swazis. Last week Dr Koornhof was asked to comment, but by yesterday no reply had been received.

BRIEFS

HOMELAND OPENS APPEAL COURT -- Bophutatswana has become the first of the new republics in southern Africa to open its own appeal court. It has cut all ties with the South African Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, although a South African judge will be seconded from time to time to serve on the appeal bench in Bophutatswana. The other newly independent republics in southern Africa -- Transkei, Ciskei and Venda -- still have ties with the South African Appeal Court. The general and appellate divisions of the Bophutatswana Supreme Court are housed in a new building in Mafeking. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 Oct 82 MB]

SWAZILAND

COOPERATION TALKS WITH ITALY UNDERWAY 4 OCTOBER

AU041519 Rome ANSA in English 1508 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Mbabane (Swaziland), October 4 -- Italian Foreign Undersecretary Roberto Palleschi began the second day of his visit to Swaziland today, the first by an Italian Government official to this small nation in southern Africa.

The visit is aimed at exploring the fields in which Italian technology and know-how can contribute to Swaziland's development, a small mountainous country but which has one of the highest per capita incomes in Africa.

Swaziland is interested in Italian cooperation in the transportation field (roads and railways), particularly to reactivate and expand the railway leading to Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, so that its raw materials (lumber, cotton and minerals) would have a closer outlet to sea routes.

Palleschi met today with Prime Minister Prince Mabandla and the transportation and agriculture ministers. The Italian undersecretary will return to Maputo this evening.

Italian firms already active in Swaziland include "Sterling" which is widening the airstrip at Mbabane Airport whose cost is estimated at 26 million dollars and is expected to be completed in June 1984.

Economic Agreement Reached

AU051607 Rome ANSA in English 1547 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Mbabane (Swaziland), October 5 - Swaziland and Italy mapped out plans today to expand economic ties, starting with an agreement on the marketing of Swaziland coal in Italy and arrangements for revamping the small southern African state's communications network.

A four-page memorandum of intent was signed here today by Swaziland's minister for public works, energy and communications, V.S. Leibbrandt, and visiting Italian Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Roberto Palleschi.

The document put particular emphasis on cooperation in the field of transportation and communications within the context of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) grouping nine nations in the region. The conference's main function is to enable the nine states -- Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, Angola, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania - to create effective infrastructures and lessen their economic dependence on South Africa.

Plans for the marketing of Swazi coal in Italy will also involve Mozambique, which Palleschi visited before coming here, as far as transporting the coal and loading it at the Maputo port are concerned. Swaziland turned to Italy for the re-activization and modernization of the railroad that links the small mountain state with the Mozambique coast.

Local government authorities also illustrated a two-phase plan to develop telecommunications which calls for securing two million, 780,000 dollars worth of supplies by 1982-1983. The second phase starts in 1984 and involves operations expected to amount to ten million, 370,000 dollars.

Italian private telecommunications industries already have a foothold in Swaziland, whose government is also showing an interest in cooperation with Italy in the field of agriculture and the food industry.